

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK 1867.

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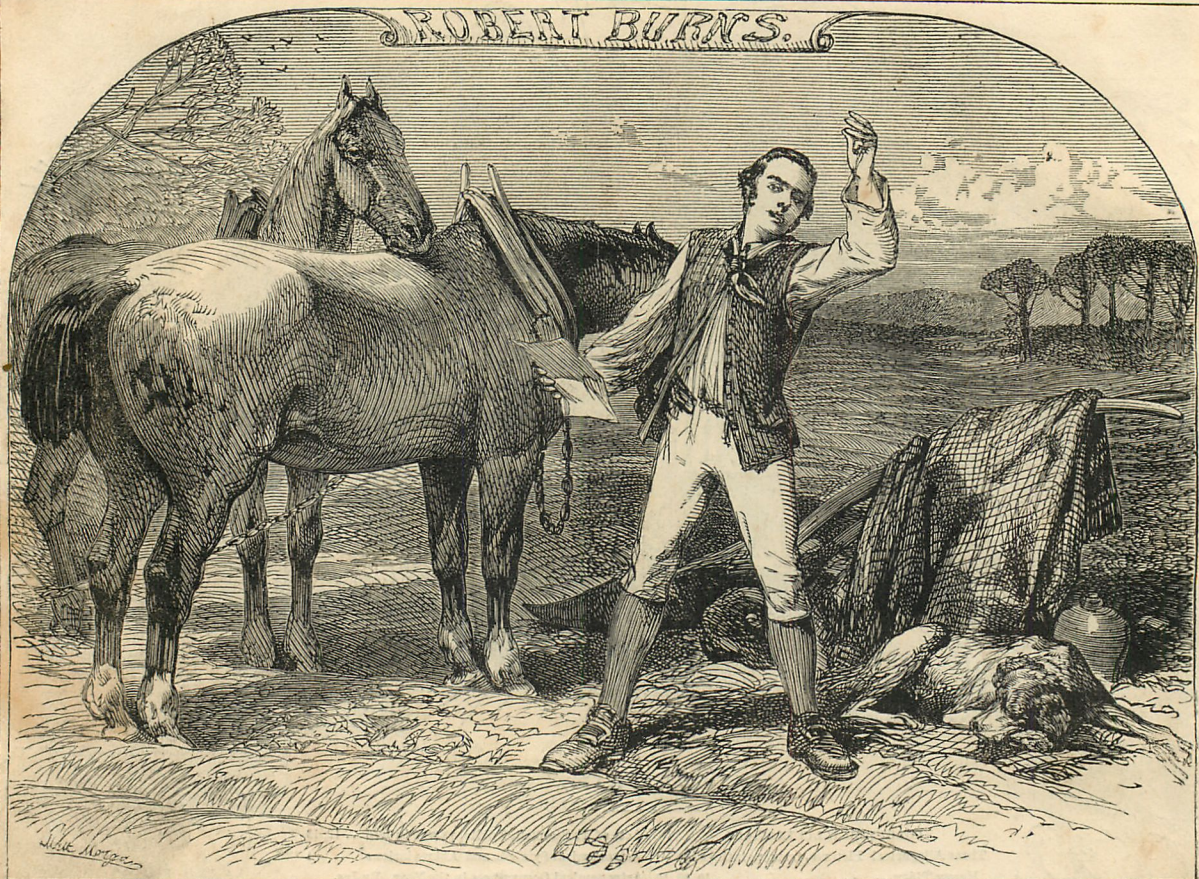
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ROBERT BURNS.



BURNS COMPOSING IN THE FIELDS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.				HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.		Before Sunrise. O'Clock.	Moon's Age.	After Sunset. O'Clock.		London Bridge. Morn. Aftern.	Liverpool Dock. Morn. Aftern.			
1	Th	<i>Circumcision</i>	8 8	3 44	0	3 34	1 22			25			10 41	11 14	7 22	7 57	1
2	W	Calcutta captured, 1757	8 8	4 12	1	4 34	1 55			26			11 46	—	8 30	9 2	2
3	Th	General Monk died, 1670	8 8	4 40	2	5 30	2 33			27			0 15	0 39	9 31	9 55	3
4	F	Roger Ascham died, 1568	8 8	5 8	3	6 24	3 17			28			1 1	1 22	10 17	10 38	4
5	S	Edward the Confessor died, 1041	8 8	5 35	4	7 12	4 7			29			1 44	2 2	11 0	11 18	5
6	S	2ND S. A. CHRIST. <i>Epiph.</i>	8 7	6 24	6	7 54	5 2			30			2 21	2 38	11 37	11 54	6
7	M	Plough Monday	8 7	6 28	7	8 32	6 3			1			2 57	3 12	—	0 13	7
8	Th	<i>Lucian P. and M.</i>	8 6	6 54	8	9 4	7 6			2			3 29	3 46	0 28	0 45	8
9	W	Calais taken, 1558	8 6	7 19	9	9 34	8 12			3			4 2	4 20	1 2	1 18	9
10	Th	Land executed, 1645	8 5	7 44	10	10 1	9 20			4			4 38	4 55	1 36	1 54	10
11	F	Hilary Term begins	8 5	8 8	12	10 27	10 30			5			5 14	5 34	2 11	2 30	11
12	S	Hilary, Bp. Cambridge Term begins	8 4	8 31	14	10 54	11 42			6			5 53	6 14	2 50	3 9	12
13	S	1ST S. APT. EPIPHANY	8 3	8 54	15	11 21	Morn.			7			6 36	7 0	3 30	3 52	13
14	M	Oxford Term begins	8 2	9 16	17	11 49	0 55			8			7 25	7 55	4 16	4 41	14
15	Th	Orsini at. to assass. Nap. III., 1851	8 1	9 38	19	Aftern.	2 9			9			8 28	9 5	5 11	5 44	15
16	W	Battle of Corunna, 1809	8 0	9 59	20	1 3	3 24			10			9 43	10 22	6 21	6 59	16
17	Th	King Charles I. tried, 1649	7 59	10 19	21	1 54	4 36			11			11 2	11 38	7 38	8 18	17
18	F	<i>Prisca</i>	7 58	10 38	23	2 53	5 42			12			—	0 12	8 54	9 28	18
19	S	First English Parliament, 1265	7 57	10 57	24	4 1	6 41			13			0 43	1 11	9 59	10 27	19
20	S	2ND SUND. APT. EPIPH.	7 56	11 15	26	5 14	7 30			14			1 40	2 5	10 56	11 21	20
21	M	<i>Agnes [Fabian]</i>	7 55	11 32	28	6 29	8 11			15			2 29	2 55	11 45	—	21
22	Th	<i>Vincent</i>	7 54	11 49	30	7 44	8 44			16			3 18	3 42	0 11	0 34	22
23	W	Royal Exchange opened, 1571	7 53	12 4	32	8 57	9 13			17			4 3	4 24	0 58	1 19	23
24	Th	Charles James Fox born, 1749	7 52	12 19	33	10 7	9 41			18			4 45	5 5	1 40	2 1	24
25	F	Robert Burns born, 1759	7 51	12 33	34	11 14	10 6			19			5 25	5 46	2 21	2 41	25
26	S	Twilight ends at 6h. 34m.	7 50	12 47	36	Morn.	10 31			20			6 48	6 26	3 2	3 22	26
27	S	3RD SUND. APT. EPIPH.	7 49	12 59	38	0 19	10 57			21			6 48	7 10	3 42	4 4	27
28	M	Wellington College opened, 1859	7 48	13 11	40	1 23	11 25			22			7 33	7 58	4 26	4 49	28
29	Th	First reformed Parliament, 1833	7 46	13 22	42	2 23	11 57			23			8 27	9 3	5 14	5 43	29
30	W	Charles I. beheaded, 1649	7 45	13 32	44	3 22	Aftern.			24			9 39	10 17	6 19	6 55	30
31	Th	Hilary Term ends	7 43	13 41	46	4 16	1 13			25			10 54	11 31	7 33	8 10	31





"UNDER THE MISTLETOE." BY A. HUNT.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1867.

## THE CALENDAR.

### PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1867.

	Gregorian, or New Calendar.	Julian, or Old Calendar.
Golden Number .. .. .	6	6
Epect .. .. .	25	VI
Solar Cycle .. .. .	28	28
Roman Indiction .. .. .	10	10
Dominical Letter .. .. .	F	A
Septuagesima .. .. .	Feb. 17	Feb. 12
Ash Wednesday .. .. .	March 6	March 1
Easter Sunday .. .. .	April 21	April 16
Ascension Day .. .. .	May 30	May 25
Pentecost—Whit Sunday .. .. .	June 9	June 4
1st Sunday in Advent .. .. .	Dec. 1	Dec. 3

The year 1867 is the latter part of the 5627th and the beginning of the 5628th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5628 commences on Sept. 30, 1867.

The year 1867 answers to the 6580th year of the Julian Period, to the 2620th from the foundation of Rome, to the 2643rd year of the Olympiads, and to the year 7375-6 of the Byzantine Era.

The year 1284 of the Mohammedan Era commences on May 5, 1867, and the Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on Jan. 7 and Dec. 27, 1867.

## CALENDAR OF THE JEWS FOR THE YEAR 1867.

5627.	1867.	NEW MOONS AND FEASTS.
Sebat 1	January 7	
Adar 1	February 6	
Vaedar 1	March 8	
" 13	" 20	Fast of Esther
" 14	" 21	Purim
" 15	" 22	Schuschan Purim
Nisan 1	April 6	
" 15	" 20	Passover begins*
" 16	" 21	Second Feast*
" 21	" 26	Seventh Feast*
" 22	" 27	Passover ends
Ijar 1	May 6	
" 18	" 23	Lag B'omer
Sivan 1	June 4	
" 6	" 9	Feast of Weeks*
" 7	" 10	Second Feast*
Tamuz 1	July 4	
" 18	" 21	Fast: Seizure of the Temple
Ab 1	August 2	
" 10	" 11	Fast: Destruction of the Temple*
Elul 1	September 1	
Tisri 1	" 30	New Year's Feast*
" 2	October 1	Second Feast*
" 3	" 2	Fast: Death of Gedaliah*
" 10	" 9	Fast: Day of Atonement*
" 14	" 13	Feast of Tabernacles*
" 15	" 14	Second Feast*
" 21	" 20	Feast of Branches
" 22	" 21	End of Feast of Tabernacles*
" 23	" 22	Feast of the Law*
Hesvan 1	" 30	
Kislev 1	November 28	
" 25	December 22	Feast of the Dedication of the Temple*
Tebet 1	" 1868.	
" 10	January 5	Fast: Siege of Jerusalem

The Anniversaries marked with an asterisk (\*) are to be strictly observed.

## BEGINNINGS OF THE SEASONS, 1867.

	D.	H.	M.
Sun enters Capricornus and Winter begins .. 866, Dec. 22	0	49	a.m.
" " Aries " Spring " 1867, March 21	1	46	a.m.
" " Cancer " Summer " " June 21	10	19	p.m.
" " Libra " Autumn " " Sept. 23	0	42	p.m.
" " Capricornus " Winter " " Dec. 22	6	46	a.m.
The Sun will consequently be in the Winter signs .. 89	0	57	
" " " " Spring " " 92	20	33	
" " " " Summer " " 93	14	23	
" " " " Autumn " " 89	17	54	

The Summer Quarter is therefore 4 days 13 hours and 26 minutes longer than the Winter; 3 days 14 hours and 29 minutes longer than that of Autumn; and 17 hours and 50 minutes longer than that of Spring.

The Sun will be on the .. 1867 D. H. M.  
Equator and going North .. March 21 1 46 a.m., his declin. being 0 0

The Sun will reach his greatest North declination .. June 21 10 19 p.m. " " 23 27

The Sun will be on the .. Sept. 23 0 42 p.m. " " 0 0

Equator and going South .. Dec. 22 6 46 a.m. " " 23 27

The Sun will reach his greatest South declination .. Dec. 22 6 46 a.m. " " 23 27

The Sun will be North of the Equator (com periods of Spring and Summer) 186 days 10 hours and 56 minutes.

The Sun will be South of the Equator (comprising the periods of Autumn and Winter) 178 days 18 hours and 51 minutes.

## MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1867.

Year.	Name of the Months.	Month begins.
1283.	Schabân .. .. .	December 9, 1866.
"	Ramadân .. .. .	January 7, 1867.
"	Schewwâl .. .. .	February 6 " "
"	Dsâ'l-kade .. .. .	March 7 " "
"	Dsâ'l-hedsche .. .. .	April 6 " "
1284.	Moharrem .. .. .	May 5 " "
"	Safar .. .. .	June 4 " "
"	Rebi el-awwel .. .. .	July 3 " "
"	Rebi el-accher .. .. .	August 2 " "
"	Jemâdi el-awwel .. .. .	August 31 " "
"	Jemâdi el-accher .. .. .	September 30 " "
"	Redscheb .. .. .	October 29 " "
"	Schabân .. .. .	November 28 " "
"	Ramadân .. .. .	December 27 " "
"	Schawwâl .. .. .	January 26, 1868.

## LAW TERMS, 1867.

As settled by Statutes 11 Geo. IV., and 1 Will. IV., cap. 70, s. 6 (passed July 23, 1830); and 1 Will. IV., cap. 3, s. 2 (passed Dec. 23, 1830).

Hilary Term .. .. .	begins January 11 and ends January 31
Easter Term .. .. .	April 15 " May 13
Trinity Term .. .. .	May 27 " June 17
Michaelmas Term .. .. .	November 2 " November 25

## UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1867.

### OXFORD.

TERMS.	BEGINS.	ENDS.
Lent .. .. .	January 14	April 13
Easter .. .. .	April 24	June 7
Trinity .. .. .	June 8	July 6
Michaelmas .. .. .	October 10	December 17

The Act, July 2.

### CAMBRIDGE.

TERMS.	BEGINS.	DIVIDES.	ENDS.
Lent .. .. .	January 13	Feb. 26, Midnight	April 12
Easter .. .. .	April 26	May 24, Noon.	June 21
Michaelmas .. .. .	October 1	Nov. 8, Noon.	Dec. 16

The Commencement, June 18.

## ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

☉ The Sun	30 Urania	♄ 68 Leto
☾ New Moon	31 Euphrosyne	♃ 69 Hesperia
☾ First Quarter of Moon	32 Pomona	♂ 70 Panopea
☾ Full Moon	33 Polyhymnia	♂ 71 Niobe
☾ Last Quarter of Moon	34 Circe	♂ 72 Feronia
☿ Mercury	35 Lencothœa	♂ 73 Clytie
♀ Venus	36 Atalanta	♂ 74 Galatea
♁ or ♀ The Earth	37 Fides	♂ 75 Eurydice
♂ Mars	38 Leda	♂ 76 Freia
♂ Ceres	39 Lætitia	♂ 77 Frigga
♀ Pallas	40 Harmonia	♂ 78 Diana
♂ Juno	41 Daphne	♂ 79 Eurynome
♂ Vesta	42 Isis	♂ 80 Sappho
♂ Astrea	43 Ariadne	♂ 81 Terpsichore
♂ Hebe	44 Nysa	♂ 82 Alcmena
♂ Iris	45 Eugenia	♂ 83 Beatrix
♂ Flora	46 Hestia	♂ 84 Clio
♂ Metis	47 Aglaia	♂ 85 Io
10 Hygeia	48 Doris	♂ 86 Semele
11 Parthenope	49 Pales	♂ 87 Sylvia
12 Victoria	50 Virginia	♂ 88 Jupiter
13 Egeria	51 Nemausa	♂ 89 Saturn
14 Irene	52 Europa	♂ 90 Uranus
15 Eunomia	53 Calypso	♂ Neptune
16 Psyche	54 Alexandra	♂ Degrees
17 Thetis	55 Pandora	♂ Minutes of Arc
18 Melpomene	56 Melete	♂ Seconds of Arc
19 Fortuna	57 Mnemosyne	♂ Days H Hours
20 Masilia	58 Concordia	♂ Minutes of Time
21 Lutetia	59 Olympia	♂ Seconds of Time
22 Calliope	60 Echo	♂ Sunday
23 Thalia	61 Danie	♂ Monday
24 Themis	62 Erato	♂ Tuesday
25 Phoebe	63 Ausonia	♂ Wednesday
26 Proserpine	64 Angelina	♂ Thursday
27 Euterpe	65 Maximiliana	♂ Friday
28 Bellona	66 Maia	♂ Saturday
29 Amphitrite	67 Asia	

The Symbol ☉ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.

" ☐ Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension.

" ♀ Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension.

## FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany .. .. .	Jan. 6	Ascension Day—Holy Thursd. May 30
Septuagesima Sunday .. .. .	Feb. 17	Pentecost—Whit Sunday .. June 9
St. David .. .. .	March 1	Trinity Sunday .. " 16
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sund. .. .. .	" 3	Corpus Christi .. " 20
Ash Wednesday .. .. .	" 6	Accession of Queen Victoria .. " 20
Quadragesima Sunday .. .. .	" 10	Proclamation .. " 21
St. Patrick .. .. .	" 17	St. John Baptist—Midsum-mer Day .. " 24
Annunciation—Lady Day .. .. .	" 25	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day .. Sept. 29
Palm Sunday .. .. .	April 14	Birth of Prince of Wales .. Nov. 9
Good Friday .. .. .	" 19	St. Andrew .. " 30
EASTER SUNDAY .. .. .	" 21	St. George .. " 23
St. George .. .. .	" 23	1st Sunday in Advent .. Dec. 1
Low Sunday .. .. .	" 28	St. Thomas .. " 21
Birth of Queen Victoria .. .. .	May 24	CHRISTMAS DAY .. " 25
Rogation Sunday .. .. .	" 26	





TOM MOORE VISITING BYRON AT VENICE.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.					HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.											
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.		Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.		Before Sunrise.			Moon's Age.	After Sunset.		London Bridge.			Liverpool Dock.										
				H.	M.			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.		M.	O'Clock.	4	5		6	7	8	O'Clock.	4	5	6	7	8	Morn.	Aftern.
1	F	New River commenced, 1608	7	41	13	50	4	48	5	6	2	1			26														
2	S	Purification. Candlemas Day.	7	40	13	58	4	49	5	50	2	54			27														
3	S	4TH S. A. EPIPH. Blasius	7	38	14	5	4	50	6	31	3	53			28														
4	M	Fair on Thames, 1814	7	36	14	11	4	52	7	6	4	56			0														
5	T	Agatha	7	34	14	16	4	54	7	38	6	2			1														
6	W	Length of day 9h. 24m.	7	32	14	21	4	56	8	7	7	11			2														
7	Th	Charles Dickens born, 1812	7	30	14	24	4	57	8	32	8	20			3														
8	F	Half Quarter Day	7	29	14	27	4	59	9	0	9	33			4														
9	S	Bishop Hooper burnt, 1555	7	27	14	29	5	0	9	25	10	44			5														
10	S	5TH S. AFT. EPIPHANY	7	25	14	30	5	2	9	56	11	57			6														
11	M	Commercial treaty, 1860	7	24	14	31	5	4	10	27	Morn.			7															
12	Tu	Lady Jane Grey beheaded, 1555	7	22	14	30	5	6	11	3	1	12			0														
13	W	Length of day 9h. 48m.	7	20	14	29	5	8	11	48	2	22			9														
14	Th	St. Valentine	7	18	14	27	5	10	Aftern.	3	28			10															
15	F	Cardinal Wiseman died, 1865	7	16	14	25	5	12	1	42	4	27			11														
16	S	Dr. Kane died, 1857	7	14	14	21	5	14	2	50	5	19			12														
17	S	SEPTUAGESIMA	7	12	14	17	5	16	4	5	6	3			13														
18	M	Luther died, 1546	7	11	14	12	5	18	5	18	6	40			14														
19	Tu	Galileo born, 1564	7	9	14	6	5	19	6	33	7	11			15														
20	W	Joseph Hume died, 1855	7	7	14	0	5	21	7	43	7	39			16														
21	Th	Day breaks 5h. 13m.	7	5	13	53	5	23	8	53	8	7			17														
22	F	Barry died, 1806	7	3	13	46	5	25	10	0	8	32			18														
23	S	Handel born, 1684	7	1	13	38	5	27	11	7	8	58			19														
24	S	SEXAGESIMA. St. Matthias	6	59	13	29	5	29	Morn.	9	25			20															
25	M	Length of night 12h. 25m.	6	56	13	20	5	30	0	10	9	56			21														
26	Tu	Cambridge Term divides	6	54	13	10	5	32	1	0	10	30			0														
27	W	Here-hunting ends	6	52	12	59	5	34	2	6	11	9			23														
28	Th	Treaty of Amiens. 1802	6	50	12	48	5	36	2	58	11	54			24														



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1867.

## THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

**THE QUEEN.**—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness, Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The Children of her Majesty are:—

Her Royal Highness Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William of Prussia, Jan. 26, 1858, and has issue two sons and a daughter.

His Royal Highness Albert-Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born Dec. 1, 1844, and has issue two sons, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864, and George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865.

Her Royal Highness Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and has issue two daughters and a son.

His Royal Highness Alfred-Ernest-Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 26, 1846, married to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866.

Her Royal Highness Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, born May 1, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore born April 14, 1857.

George-Frederick-William-Charles, K.G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26, 1819.

Augusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse and aunt to her Majesty, born July 25, 1795; married, in 1819, the late Duke of Cambridge.

George-Frederick-Alexander-Charles-Ernest-Augustus, K.G., DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, cousin to her Majesty, born May 27, 1819, married Princess Frederica of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son and two daughters.

Augusta-Caroline-Charlotte-Elizabeth-Mary-Sophia-Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge and cousin to her Majesty, born July 19, 1822, married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has a son.

Mary-Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge and cousin to her Majesty, born Nov. 27, 1833, married Prince Teck, June 7, 1866.

## HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

### LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Steward .. .. .	Duke of Marlborough.
Treasurer .. .. .	Lord Burghley.
Comptroller .. .. .	Viscount Royston.
Master of the Household .. .. .	Sir T. Cowell, K.C.B.
Secretary of Board of Green Cloth .. .. .	E. M. Browell, Esq.
Paymaster of the Household .. .. .	W. Hampshire, Esq.

### LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Chamberlain .. .. .	Earl Bradford.
Vice-Chamberlain .. .. .	Lord C. Hamilton.
Comptroller .. .. .	Hon. S. C. B. Ponsonby.
Chief Clerk .. .. .	T. C. March, Esq.
Keeper of the Privy Purse .. .. .	General Sir T. M. Biddulph, K.C.B.
Secretary .. .. .	H. T. Harrison, Esq.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard .. .. .	Earl of Tankerville.
Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms .. .. .	Earl of Cadogan.
Master of the Ceremonies .. .. .	Major-Gen. Hon. Sir E. Cust, G.C.H.
Lord High Almoner .. .. .	Bishop of Oxford.
Dean of Chapel Royal .. .. .	Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean .. .. .	Rev. F. Garden.
Clerk of the Closet .. .. .	Bishop of Worcester.
Resident Chaplain .. .. .	Dean of Windsor.
Mistress of the Robes .. .. .	Duchess of Wellington.
Groom .. .. .	Major-Gen. F. H. Seymour.

### MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT.

Master of the Horse .. .. .	Duke of Beaufort.
Clerk Marshal .. .. .	Lord Alfred Paget.
Crown Equerry and Secretary .. .. .	Lieut.-Col. G. C. Maude, C.B.

Master of the Buckhounds .. .. . Lord Colville.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

British Ambassadors, &c., Abroad.		Foreign Ambassadors in England.
America .. .. .	Hon. Sir F. W. A. Bruce, K.C.B.	Charles F. Adams, Esq.
Argent. Conf. G. B. Mathew .. .. .	.. .. .	M. Balcarne.
Austria .. .. .	Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B.	Count R. d'Apponyi
Belgium .. .. .	Lord Howard de Walden, G.C.B.	M. Van de Weyer
Brazil .. .. .	Ed. Thornton, Esq., C.B.	.. .. .
Central America, Ed. Corbet, Esq. .. .. .	.. .. .	Senor Carlos Gutierrez
Chili .. .. .	W. T. Thompson, Esq.	Don Manuel Carrillo
China .. .. .	Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.	.. .. .
Denmark .. .. .	Sir Charles A. Murray, C.B.	Lieut.-General Bulow.
Equator .. .. .	Colonel Neale .. .. .	M. Flores
France .. .. .	Earl Cowley, G.C.B.	Prince Dela Tour d'Auvergne
Greece .. .. .	Hon. E. M. Erskine .. .. .	M. Tricoupi
Hanse Towns John Ward, Esq. .. .. .	.. .. .	M. Rücker
Italy .. .. .	Hon. H. G. Elliot .. .. .	Marquis d'Azeglio
Japan .. .. .	Sir H. Parkes .. .. .	.. .. .
Mexico .. .. .	Hon. P. C. Scarlett, C.B.	M. F. Arranjoiz.
Netherlands .. .. .	Sir John Milbanke, Bart.	Baron Bentinck
New Granada Philip Griffith, Esq. .. .. .	.. .. .	Don Juan De F. Martin
Persia .. .. .	Charles Alison, Esq., K.C.B.	Mahmoud Khan
Peru .. .. .	Hon. W. S. Jerningham .. .. .	Don Juan Y de Osma
Portugal .. .. .	Sir A. Paget, K.C.B.	Count de Lavradio
Prussia .. .. .	Lord A. W. P. S. Loftus, K.C.B.	Count Bernstoff
Russia .. .. .	Rt. Hon. Sir A. Buchanan, K.C.B.	Baron de Brunnow
Spain .. .. .	Sir J. F. Crampton, Bt. K.C.B.	M. Gonzalez
Sweden .. .. .	Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham .. .. .	Count Waechtmeister
Switzerland .. .. .	Adm. Hon. E. A. J. Harris, R.N.	J. Rapp, Esq. (Cons.-Gen.)
Turkey .. .. .	Lord Lyons, K.C.B.	M. Musurus
Wurtemberg .. .. .	G. J. R. Gordon, Esq. .. .. .	.. .. .

## PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Groom of the Stole .. .. .	Earl Spencer.
Keeper of the Privy Seal .. .. .	H. W. Fisher, Esq.
Comptroller .. .. .	Major-Gen. Knollys.
Private Secretary .. .. .	J. W. Bateman, Esq.
Attorney-General .. .. .	Sir W. J. Alexander, Q.C.

## HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

First Lord of the Treasury	.. ..	Earl of Derby.		
Lord High Chancellor	.. ..	Lord Chelmsford.		
Chancellor of the Exchequer	.. ..	Right Hon. Benj. Disraeli.		
Lord President of the Council	.. ..	Duke of Buckingham.		
Lord Privy Seal	.. ..	Earl of Malmesbury.		
Secretaries of State	{	Home Department	.. ..	Right Hon. Spencer Walpole.
		Foreign Affairs	.. ..	Lord Stanley.
		Colonies	.. ..	Earl of Carnarvon.
		War	.. ..	General Peel.
		India	.. ..	Viscount Cranbourne.
First Lord of the Admiralty	.. ..	Sir John Pakington, Bart.		
President of the Board of Trade	.. ..	Sir S. Northcote, Bart.		
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	.. ..	Earl of Devon.		
President of the Poor-Law Board	.. ..	Gathorne Hardy, Esq.		
Postmaster-General	.. ..	Duke of Montrose.		
(The above form the Cabinet.)				

## SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable .. .. .	Earl of Erroll.
Keeper of the Great Seal .. .. .	Earl of Selkirk.
Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal .. .. .	J. H. Mackenzie, Esq.
Lord Privy Seal .. .. .	Earl of Dalhousie.
Knight Marischal .. .. .	Duke of Hamilton.
Master of the Household .. .. .	Duke of Argyll.
Standard Bearer .. .. .	Earl of Lauderdale.
Lord High Commissioner .. .. .	Lord Belhaven.
Lord Justice General .. .. .	Right Hon. D. McNeill.
Lord Justice Clerk .. .. .	Right Hon. John Inglis.
Lord Advocate .. .. .	Right Hon. George Patton.
Solicitor-General .. .. .	S. Gordon, Esq.
Lord Clerk Register .. .. .	Right Hon. Sir W. Gibson Craig.
Deputy Clerk Register .. .. .	W. P. Dundas, Esq.
Commander of the Forces .. .. .	Major-Gen. E. W. F. Walker.
Assistant Adjutant-General .. .. .	Colonel Sir J. Douglas.

## IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant .. .. .	Marquis of Abercorn.
Chief Secretary .. .. .	Lord Naas.
Under Secretary .. .. .	Major-Gen. Sir T. Larcon.
Chief Clerk .. .. .	R. N. Matheson, Esq.
State Steward .. .. .	Viscount St. Lawrence.
Private Secretary to State Steward .. .. .	E. R. Wodehouse.
Chamberlain .. .. .	Hon. H. Leeson.
Lord Chancellor .. .. .	Right Hon. M. Blackburne.
Secretary to the Lord Chancellor .. .. .	M. Perrin, Esq.
Lord Justice of Appeal .. .. .	Right Hon. T. Brewster.
Master of the Rolls .. .. .	Right Hon. T. B. C. Smith.
Attorney-General .. .. .	J. A. Lawson, Esq.
Solicitor-General .. .. .	R. Sullivan.
Military Secretary .. .. .	Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Whitmore.
Ulster-King-of-Arms .. .. .	Sir Bernard Burke, LL.D.

## CITY OFFICERS.

LORD MAYOR—Right Hon. THOMAS GABRIEL (Vintry, 1857).

SHERIFFS—Alderman Waterlow and F. M. Lyceft, Esq.

CHAMBERLAIN—Benjamin Scott, Esq.

RECORDER—Russell Gurney, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

COMMON SERJEANT—R. Chambers, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE—Col. James Fraser.

TOWN CLERK—Frederick Woodthorpe.

## ALDERMEN.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE PASSED THE CHAIR.

Copeland, William Taylor, Esq. .. .. .	Bishopsgate .. .. .	1829
Wilson, Samuel, Esq. .. .. .	Bridge Without .. .. .	1881
Duke, Sir James, Bart. .. .. .	Farringdon Without .. .. .	1840
Mugrove, Sir John, Bart. .. .. .	Broad-street .. .. .	1842
Challis, Thomas, Esq. .. .. .	Cripplegate .. .. .	1843
Sidney, Thomas, Esq. .. .. .	Billingsgate .. .. .	1844
Moon, Sir Francis Graham, Bart. .. .. .	Fortsoken .. .. .	1844
Salomons, David, Esq. .. .. .	Towerwalner .. .. .	1848
Finnis, Thomas Quested, Esq. .. .. .	Tower .. .. .	1848
Carden, Sir Robert Walter .. .. .	Dowgate .. .. .	1849
Carter, John, Esq. .. .. .	Cornhill .. .. .	1851
Rose, William Anderson, Esq. .. .. .	Queenhithe .. .. .	1855
Lawrence, William, Esq. .. .. .	Bread-street .. .. .	1856
W. S. Hale .. .. .	Coleman-street .. .. .	1856
B. S. Phillips .. .. .	Farringdon Within .. .. .	1857

THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR.

Allen, William F., Esq. .. .. .	Cheap .. .. .	1858
Abbas, James, Esq. .. .. .	Bridge Within .. .. .	1859
Lawrence, Jas. Clarke, Esq. .. .. .	Walbrook .. .. .	1860
Dakin, Thomas, Esq. .. .. .	Candlewick .. .. .	1861
Beesley, Robert, Esq. .. .. .	Aldersgate .. .. .	1862
Gibbons, Silks John, Esq. .. .. .	Castle Baynard .. .. .	1862
Waterlow, Sydney H., Esq. .. .. .	Langbourne .. .. .	1863
Lusk, Andrew, Esq. .. .. .	Alldgate .. .. .	1863
Stone, David Henry, Esq. .. .. .	Bassishaw .. .. .	1864
Cotton, W. J. Richmond, Esq. .. .. .	Lime-street .. .. .	1866





THE LATE WM. HARVEY—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

WILLIAM HARVEY was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 13th of July, 1796; and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to the famous Thomas Bewick, to learn the art of engraving on wood. In 1817 he came to London, and, with the view of improving himself in drawing, became a pupil of Haydon, where he had for his fellow-students the late Sir Charles Eastlake, the late George Lance, and Sir Edwin Landseer. About this time he drew and engraved on wood, on a large scale, the "Death of Dentatus," painted by Haydon. In Jackson's "Treatise on Wood-Engraving" this work is justly stated to be "one of the most elaborately-engraved woodcuts that has ever appeared." About 1824 Harvey abandoned the practice of engraving, and devoted himself to designing for book-illustrations. It would be quite impossible in our limited space to mention a tenth part of the works that have emanated from his fertile fancy and ready hand, for they amount to thousands. His illustrations to Lane's translation of "The Arabian Nights" form, perhaps the most complete example of his varied and inventive genius. He also illustrated many of the plays in Mr. Charles Knight's "Pictorial Shakespeare." Indeed, there is scarcely a standard book of poetry or fiction in the English language that has not at some time been laid before the public embellished with Harvey's graceful fancies. At one period he had the field entirely to himself, and his remarkable powers were equal to all requirements. Whether a figure, a landscape, a bird, or an animal were wanted, his versatile genius supplied them all. With the feeling of a painter he combined the fancy of a poet, and as an illustrator of books he undoubtedly did much to refine the popular taste and advance the progress of art.

**IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.**—In the year ending with March, 1866, the Irish Board of Public Works issued £46,215 on loan under the Land Improvement Acts. In that twelvemonth 4775 acres of land were drained. The average cost of thorough drainage under these Acts has been £5 2s. 6d. an acre. Since the passing of the Act of 1850, 243 loans, amounting to £85,910, for the erection of farm buildings, have been sanctioned by the

Board; and as with the drainage work, so with these—they are so executed as to afford examples to proprietors who desire to proceed with private funds. Under the Act of 1860, fifty loans, amounting to £22,170, for the erection of dwellings for agricultural labourers, have been sanctioned by the Board.

**INCOME TAX ON TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.**—The following table, compiled from returns just issued, shows the number of persons charged with income tax under Schedule D in the financial years ending the 5th of April, 1864 and 1865.

	Great Britain.		Ireland.	
	1863-4.	1864-5.	1863-4.	1864-5.
Under £100 a year ..	56,682	67,587	5,015	4,703
£100 and under £200	153,120	159,709	6,934	7,826
200 " 300	41,592	44,488	2,345	2,285
300 " 400	18,278	19,171	1,100	1,145
400 " 500	9,313	9,973	523	528
500 " 600	7,097	7,428	419	400
600 " 700	4,026	4,293	245	262
700 " 800	2,549	2,754	137	137
800 " 900	2,231	2,359	142	134
900 " 1,000	944	1,070	59	66
1,000 " 2,000	6,862	7,374	315	342
2,000 " 3,000	2,103	2,204	112	103
3,000 " 4,000	1,100	1,138	46	50
4,000 " 5,000	557	627	19	28
5,000 " 10,000	1,140	1,283	30	44
10,000 " 50,000	731	866	23	25
50,000 and upwards ..	91	107	3	3
	308,416	332,431	17,467	18,081
Amount of income charged with tax	£95,844,222	£105,435,787	£4,368,610	£4,669,976



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1867.

## PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1866.

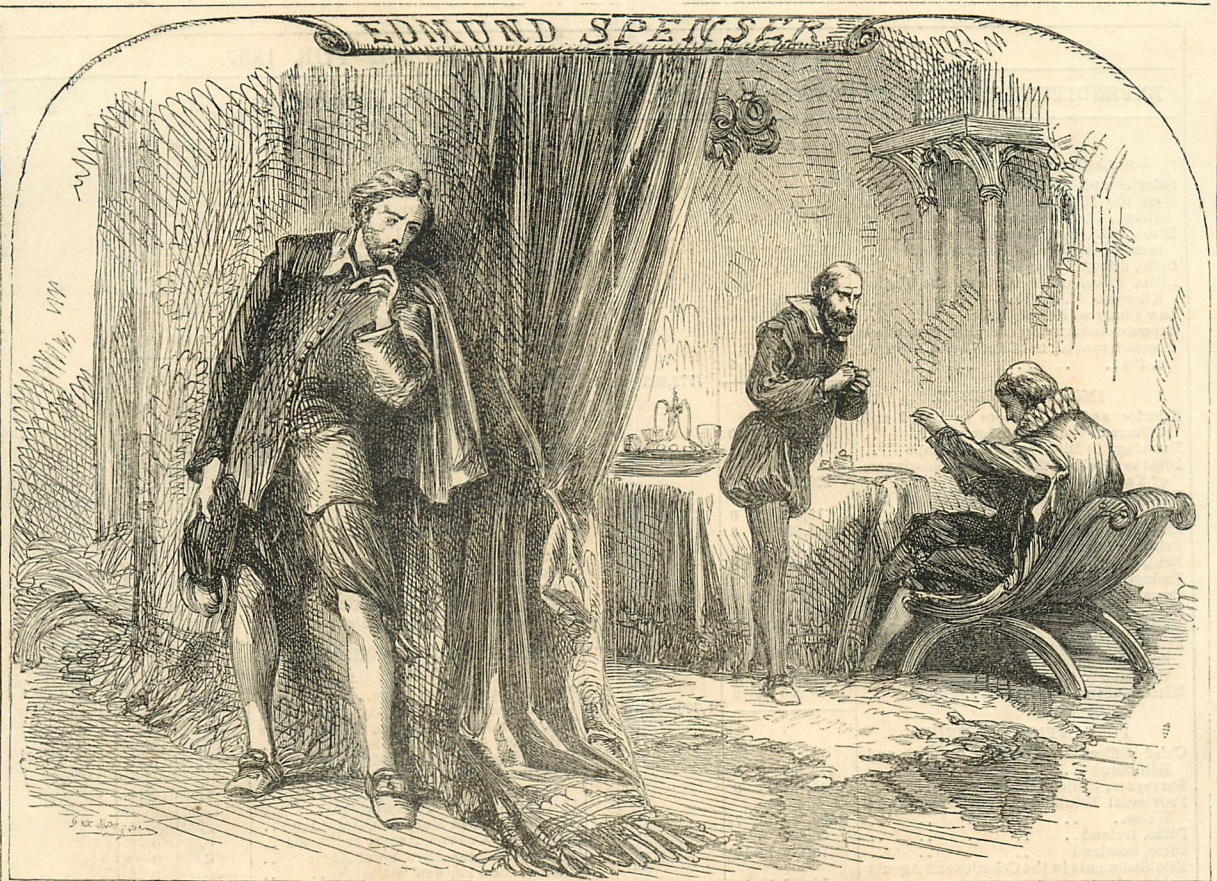
AN ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUE of England, Scotland, and Ireland, arranged according to the several Departments from which it is derived, particularizing the most important Items of each; showing also the mode of its Disbursement, and the net Balance standing to the Debit or Credit of the Country at the expiration of the last Financial Year.

### INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1866.

CUSTOMS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beer, Spruce .. .. .	2,708 14 10	
Cards, playing .. .. .	385 6 8	
Chicory .. .. .	119,405 1 5	
Cocoa, Cocoa Husks, and Chocolate .. .. .	20,477 14 6	
Coffee .. .. .	371,494 18 10	
Corn, Meal and Flour .. .. .	743,145 9 8	
Currants .. .. .	268,281 18 6	
Figs .. .. .	25,721 17 0	
Ginger, Preserved .. .. .	789 14 9	
Mahogany .. .. .	2,451 5 6	
Pepper .. .. .	123,994 2 3	
Plate, Gold and Silver .. .. .	3,019 9 9	
Plums, Dried or Preserved, French Plums and Pruneloes .. .. .	2,501 5 1	
Prunes .. .. .	5,163 11 10	
Raisins .. .. .	100,313 7 8	
Sago .. .. .	2,837 10 6	
Ships, Foreign and Colonial, on Registration as British Ships .. .. .	5,691 8 5	
Spirit .. .. .	3,505,186 9 7	
Succedates and Confectionery, including all Fruits and Vegetables preserved in Sugar .. .. .	3,008 14 1	
Sugar .. .. .	5,228,460 4 5	
Tea .. .. .	2,599,816 17 7	
Tobacco and Snuff .. .. .	6,274,297 10 4	
Wine .. .. .	1,407,021 7 3	
Firewood .. .. .	9,470 14 8	
Lathwood .. .. .	5,196 6 4	
Staves .. .. .	3,478 0 4	
Wood .. .. .	210,616 4 5	
Deals, Battens, &c., sawn or split Timber, not sawn or split, or otherwise described .. .. .	78,168 3 6	
Teak Wood .. .. .	2,071 16 9	
All other Articles .. .. .	14,952 0 11	
Duties collected on behalf of the Inland Revenue on the Delivery, for Home Consumption, of British Spirits deposited in the Customs' Warehouses .. .. .	34,500 7 2	
Charges on Deliveries from the Bonded Warehouses, and Arrears of repealed Charges on Import Entries and Bills of Lading .. .. .	40,793 2 1	
Duties collected at the Isle of Man .. .. .	33,532 16 6	
Rents of Legal Quays, Warehouse &c. .. .. .	15,517 11 4	
Proceeds of Goods sold for the Duties, &c. Fees received under Merchant Shipping Act, Part 2 .. .. .	6,377 7 5	
517 14 3		
Moneys received from the Board of Trade in reimbursement of charges incurred under the Merchant Shipping Act .. .. .	12,858 18 6	
Proceeds of Sale of Premises, Old Stores, &c. .. .. .	5,857 2 11	
Moneys received from the Merchants in respect of the special attendance of Officers given on their application .. .. .	12,166 18 7	
Total Revenue of Customs .. .. .		21,302,288 16 3
POST OFFICE.		
Postage Collected by Country Postmasters .. .. .	106,700 0 11	
" Collected in the Metropolis .. .. .	94,922 12 3½	
" Charged against Public Departments .. .. .	210,568 9 8½	
Postage Collected by Postmasters Abroad .. .. .	294,716 1 0	
Amount of Postage-stamps issued to Postmasters, Receivers, &c. .. .. .	2,908,481 15 5	
Amount received from Inland Revenue on account of Postage-stamps sold by that Department .. .. .	788,100 4 10	
Commission on Money Orders .. .. .	159,054 2 1	
Miscellaneous Receipts .. .. .	18,637 11 7¾	
Balances, Bills outstanding, &c., on March 31, 1865, &c. .. .. .	1,307,078 1 10½	
Total Income, including Balances Net Receipts of Post Office within the Year, after deducting Returned Letters, &c. .. .. .	4,361,878 7 5	
WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND.		
Collected by Receivers of Land Revenues .. .. .	377,740 13 6	
Rent and Casual Revenues not included in the Receivers' Account .. .. .	9,840 3 7	
Sale of Old Materials, for Record Office, &c. .. .. .	11,390 12 2	
Sale of Bark, Timber, Offal Wood, &c. .. .. .	51,609 18 0	
Balances, &c., outstanding, March 31, 1866 .. .. .	45,595 15 6	
Total Woods and Forests .. .. .		496,227 2 9
Carried forward .. .. .		27,197,422 8 3½

Brought forward .. .. .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
INLAND REVENUE—STAMPS.		
Deeds and other Instruments not included under any of the following heads .. .. .	1,693,922 7 6¾	
Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration .. .. .	1,580,776 0 7	
Bills of Exchange .. .. .	768,530 19 11	
Bankers' Notes .. .. .	1,589 7 6	
Composition for the Duties on the Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of County Bankers .. .. .	130,584 18 1	
Receipts, Drafts, and other Id. Stamps .. .. .	531,323 11 2	
Marine Insurances .. .. .	472,561 8 6	
Licenses and Certificates .. .. .	134,018 5 0	
Newspapers and Supplements .. .. .	120,783 19 5½	
Medicine .. .. .	57,336 0 11	
Legacies and Successions .. .. .	2,604,331 10 6¾	
Fire Insurances .. .. .	1,178,385 4 9	
Gold and Silver Plate .. .. .	65,182 9 11¼	
Cards .. .. .	8,940 19 0	
Probate Court Fee Stamps .. .. .	135,545 10 4	
Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Fee Stamps .. .. .	2,701 8 0	
Admiralty Court Fee Stamps .. .. .	9,867 17 0	
Patents for Inventions .. .. .	114,331 0 0	
Land Registry Fee Stamps .. .. .	1,275 5 0	
Law Fund .. .. .	8,645 13 1	
Chancery Fund .. .. .	6,269 3 5¾	
Judgments Registry Fund .. .. .	3,380 2 5	
Civil Bill Fund .. .. .	12,485 14 4	
Registration of Deeds Fee Stamps .. .. .	10,895 10 7	
Penalties in Law Proceedings, and Costs recovered .. .. .	8,533 18 4	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	3,807 8 4½	
Total Stamps .. .. .		9,605,505 18 9¾
INLAND REVENUE—EXCISE.		
Chicory .. .. .	13,273 4 9	
Hackney Carriages .. .. .	107,023 6 0	
Licenses (including licenses to kill and sell game) .. .. .	2,211,907 2 6	
Malt .. .. .	6,421,259 7 7¾	
Racehorses .. .. .	8,423 16 0	
Railways .. .. .	463,022 17 1¾	
Stage Carriages .. .. .	129,093 6 7¼	
Spirits .. .. .	10,437,168 3 4½	
Sugar .. .. .	10,785 5 10¾	
Law Costs recovered .. .. .	413 10 1	
Fines and Forfeitures .. .. .	5,650 4 3½	
Sums received from Contributors to late Scotch Excise Incorporation Fund, per Act 5 and 6 Will. 4, c. 72 .. .. .	607 7 11	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	9,536 2 2¾	
Total Excise .. .. .		19,818,162 14 4½
INLAND REVENUE—TAXES.		
Land Tax on Lands and Tenements .. .. .	1,109,713 7 10½	
Duties on Offices and Pensions .. .. .	474 12 0	
ASSESSED TAXES:		
Schedule B. Inhabited Houses .. .. .	952,812 6 8	
" C. Servants .. .. .	216,681 4 0¾	
" D. Carriages .. .. .	370,256 13 11	
" E. Horses for Riding .. .. .	257,175 19 10	
" F. Other Horses and Mules .. .. .	143,934 18 8	
" G. Dogs .. .. .	219,313 2 5½	
" H. Horsedealers .. .. .	13,873 17 11¼	
" I. Hair Powder .. .. .	1,027 19 5¾	
" K. Armorial Bearings .. .. .	62,957 9 7¾	
Additional 10 per Cent, per Act 3 Vict., c. 17 .. .. .	1,390 5 11	
Penalties in Law Proceedings, and Costs recovered .. .. .	969 10 6	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	471 17 8¾	
Property and Income Tax .. .. .	6,321,692 5 6¼	
Total Taxes .. .. .		9,672,745 12 8
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue .. .. .	10,300 12 10	
Bank of England (profits of issue) .. .. .	131,578 0 0	
Fees of Public Offices .. .. .	250,452 10 2	
Trustees of the King of the Belgians .. .. .	27,000 0 0	
Old Stores and Extra Receipts, Naval and Military Departments .. .. .	584,628 10 1	
Extra Receipts, Civil Departments .. .. .	184,674 9 8	
Income of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazettes .. .. .	26,962 11 3	
Contribution from Revenues of India .. .. .	1,158,587 10 0	
Contribution towards Mail Service .. .. .	20,189 7 7	
Unclaimed Wages, &c., of Deceased Merchant Seamen, &c. .. .. .	9,857 3 10	
Savings on Grants of Parliament, &c. .. .. .	30,808 7 4	
Conscience Money .. .. .	7,434 13 8	
Civil Contingencies .. .. .	270 4 4	
Treasury Chest .. .. .	4,162 7 6	
Greek Loan .. .. .	7,937 1 2	
Casual Receipts .. .. .	736 15 1	
China Indemnity .. .. .	422,712 0 0	
Total Miscellaneous .. .. .		2,878,292 4 6
Grand Total .. .. .		69,172,128 13 7¾
The total Income for the Year ending March 31, 1866, after certain specific deductions, and exclusive of the sums applied to the reduction of the National Debt, is £27,929,848 1s. 9d.		





SIR PHILIP SYDNEY READING "THE FAIRIE QUEENE."

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.							HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.										
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.						After Sunset.		London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.											
								O'Clock.	3	4	5	6	7	Moon's Age.	O'Clock.	5	6	7		8	9	Morn.	Aftern.	Aftern.	Morn.				
H.	M.	M.	S.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.								H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.							
1	F	<i>St. David</i>	6	48	12	37	5	37	3	45	0	44				25					9	56	10	35	6	32	7	12	60
2	S	<i>St. Chad</i>	6	46	12	25	5	39	4	27	1	41				26					11	17	11	53	7	51	8	33	61
3	S	QUINQUAGESIMA	6	44	12	12	5	41	5	4	2	42				27					—	0	25	9	9	9	41	62	
4	M	Length of day 11h. 1m.	6	42	12	0	5	43	5	38	3	47				28					0	51	1	13	10	7	10	29	63
5	Tu	Shrove Tuesday	6	40	11	46	5	45	6	7	4	55				29					1	33	1	54	10	49	11	10	64
6	W	Ash Wednesday	6	38	11	32	5	46	6	36	6	7				30					2	13	2	30	11	29	11	46	65
7	Th	<i>Perpetua</i>	6	36	11	18	5	48	7	3	7	20				1					2	49	3	5	—	0	5	66	
8	F	Death of Duke of Bridgewater, originator of Canals in England, 1833	6	34	11	3	5	50	7	29	8	32				2					3	21	3	39	0	21	0	37	67
9	S	Rizzio assassinated, 1566	6	31	10	48	5	51	7	57	9	47				3					3	57	4	16	0	55	1	13	68
10	S	QUADRAGESIMA	6	28	10	33	5	53	8	28	11	1				4					4	35	4	54	1	32	1	51	69
11	M	Income Tax imposed, 1842	6	26	10	17	5	55	9	4	Morn.					5					5	13	5	34	2	10	2	29	70
12	Tu	<i>St. Gregory</i>	6	23	10	1	5	57	9	47	0	12				6					5	56	6	19	2	50	3	12	71
13	W	<i>Ember Week</i>	6	21	9	45	5	58	10	36	1	21				7					6	44	7	11	3	35	4	0	72
14	Th	Byng executed, 1757	6	18	9	28	6	0	11	34	2	21				8					7	40	8	15	4	27	4	56	73
15	F	Earl St. Vincent died, 1823	6	16	9	11	6	2	Aftern.	3	14					9					8	58	9	44	5	31	6	14	74
16	S	Prince Imperial born, 1856	6	13	8	54	6	4	1	48	3	59				10					10	28	11	12	7	0	7	44	75
17	S	2ND S. IN L. <i>St. Patrick</i>	6	11	8	36	6	3	0	4	38				11					11	52	—	8	28	9	8	8	76	
18	M	Princess Louisa born, 1848	6	9	8	19	6	8	4	13	5	10				12					0	24	0	50	9	40	10	6	77
19	Tu	Length of Day 12h. 3m.	6	7	8	1	6	10	5	24	5	39				13					1	16	1	41	10	32	10	57	78
20	W	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727	6	5	7	43	6	11	6	34	6	8				14					2	4	2	25	11	20	11	41	79
21	Th	<i>Benedict</i> Battle of Alexandria, 1801	6	3	7	25	6	12	7	44	6	33				15					2	45	3	2	—	0	1	80	
22	F	Goethe died, 1832	6	1	7	6	14	8	51	7	0					16					3	20	3	38	0	18	0	36	81
23	S	National Gallery founded, 1824	5	59	6	48	6	15	9	55	7	26				17					3	55	4	13	0	54	1	11	82
24	S	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT	5	57	6	29	6	17	10	57	7	55				18					4	30	4	47	1	29	1	46	83
25	M	<i>Annunciation. Lady Day</i>	5	54	6	11	6	18	11	55	8	28				19					5	3	5	20	2	3	2	19	84
26	Tu	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819	5	52	5	53	6	20	Morn.	9	4					20					5	36	5	53	2	36	2	52	85
27	W	Stillington died, 1699	5	50	5	34	6	22	0	49	9	36				21					6	13	6	32	3	9	3	29	86
28	Th	Sir Ralph Abercromby died, 1801	5	48	5	16	6	24	1	38	10	34				22					6	54	7	18	3	48	4	10	87
29	F	Length of night 11h. 19m.	5	45	4	57	6	26	2	33	11	28				23					7	47	8	24	4	34	5	3	88
30	S	Sicilian Vespers, 1282	5	43	4	39	6	28	3	0	Aftern.					24					9	5	9	46	5	40	6	21	89
31	S	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT	5	41	4	21	6	30	3	35	1	29				25					10	25	11	5	7	2	7	41	90



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1867.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1866.			INTEREST AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
CUSTOMS.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
SALARIES AND EXPENSES, &c.											
Salaries and Allowances, &c., to Officers on the Establishment, at the Custom House, Thames-street .. .. .			90,055 8 6								
Ditto, ditto, to Officers on the Establishment of the Port of London .. ..			247,496 5 8								
Ditto, ditto, Liverpool .. .. .			107,215 6 11								
Ditto, ditto, other Ports in the United Kingdom .. .. .			322,385 8 7								
Law Charges, Rewards, &c. .. ..			3,360 15 0								
Expenses incurred in carrying into effect certain provisions of Act 17 and 18 Vict., c. 104 .. .. .			2,375 3 9								
INLAND REVENUE.											
Salaries and Allowances to Board and Officers of the Establishment .. ..			853,444 16 10								
Poundage to Distributors of Stamps ..			64,964 10 11								
Ditto to Clerks of the Local Commissioners of Taxes, &c. .. .. .			220,408 5 6								
Expenses of Officers in Collecting the Duties .. .. .			15,646 2 0								
Erection and Repairs of Buildings ..			3,880 7 6								
Printing Permits and Paper Labels ..			1,521 13 3								
Rent, Rates, and Taxes .. .. .			15,297 3 9								
Postage and Carriage of Books and Parcels ..			22,060 18 3								
Rewards to Officers .. .. .			11,081 11 0								
Expenses of Metropolitan Hackney Carriages, per Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 33 ..			12,100 0 0								
Printing and Gumming Receipt, Draft, and Foreign Bill Stamps and Paper for the same .. .. .			5,442 3 7								
Miscellaneous Expenses .. .. .			74,953 14 2								
POST-OFFICE REVENUE.											
Chief Offices in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh .. .. .			579,498 6 8								
Surveyors, United Kingdom .. .. .			41,137 13 9								
Provincial Establishments, England and Wales .. .. .			509,796 15 7½								
Ditto, Ireland .. .. .			56,676 8 9								
Ditto, Scotland .. .. .			78,445 12 10½								
Establishments in the Colonies and Agents Abroad .. .. .			14,527 10 10½								
Conveyance of Mails, United Kingdom ..			750,786 18 5½								
Buildings and Repairs, ditto .. .. .			56,489 11 4								
Manufacture of Postage Labels .. .. .			29,501 4 10								
PACKET SERVICE.											
Contracts .. .. .			826,603 15 6								
Allowances to Government Agents on board Mail Packets, and other Expenses ..			10,092 18 3								
SUPERANNUATIONS OF REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.											
Customs, Superannuation Allowances ..			95,372 3 5								
Ditto, Compensation Allowances .. ..			67,124 15 9								
Ditto, Pensions and Gratuities .. ..			510 4 3								
Coast Guard and Revenue Cruisers, Superannuation Allowances .. .. .			36,199 13 10								
Ditto, Compensation Allowances .. ..			951 2 11								
Ditto, Pensions and Gratuities .. ..			4,463 8 8								
Colonies, Superannuation Allowances ..			2,491 17 3								
Ditto, Compensation Allowances .. ..			2,857 7 4								
Inland Revenue, Superannuation Allowances .. .. .			154,981 9 2								
Ditto, Compensation Allowances .. ..			20,607 4 1								
Ditto, Pensions and Gratuities .. ..			6,781 1 3								
Post Office, Superannuation Allowances ..			58,573 14 2								
Ditto, Compensation Allowances .. ..			4,472 4 2								
Total Superannuations .. .. .											
WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.											
Salaries, &c. .. .. .			16,105 5 7								
Pay of Persons temporarily employed ..			1,412 5 11								
Legal Expenses .. .. .			10,413 0 0								
Contingencies .. .. .			561 13 4								
Salaries and Allowances to Deputy Surveyors, &c. .. .. .			7,388 8 8								
Percentage and Allowances to Receivers of Land Revenues .. .. .			10,438 15 10								
Pensions and Payments to Schools, Churches, &c., per Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 86 .. .. .			756 2 5								
Salaries in the Department of Wardens and Rangers .. .. .			487 15 6								
Payments for Improvements and Repairs on Crown Estates, &c. .. .. .			52,152 14 11								
Repairs of Buildings, Walls, Fences, &c. ..			35,047 17 4								
Record Office Fees .. .. .			283 18 10								
Miscellaneous Expenses .. .. .			11,000 3 9								
Balances outstanding, March 31, 1866 ..											
INTEREST AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.											
£3 per Cent Consolidated Annuities ..			11,998,856 12 6								
£3 per Cent Reduced Annuities .. ..			3,294,110 14 9								
New £3 per Cent Annuities .. .. .			6,822,091 11 8								
New £3 10s. per Cent Annuities .. ..			8,551 2 4								
New £5 per Cent Annuities .. .. .			21,562 9 8								
New £2 10s. per Cent Annuities .. ..			99,053 17 4								
Sinking Fund 2½ per Cent Annuities ..			6,906 14 7								
Exchequer Bonds of 1853, 16 Vict., c. 23 ..			10,457 10 0								
Savings' Banks Annuity, 26 Vict., c. 25 ..			720,000 0 0								
Deduct Interest on Stock, purchased on account of Donations and Bequests ..			27,650 9 11								
Interest of the Government Debt to the Bank of England .. .. .			330,453 0 0								
Interest of the Government Debt to the Bank of Ireland .. .. .			60,836 10 9								
Management of Funded Debt .. .. .			196,451 3 1								
Management of Unfunded Debt .. .. .			881 19 2								
Total .. .. .											
Terminable Annuities .. .. .											
UNFUNDED DEBT.											
Interest of Exchequer Bonds, Charged on Consolidated Fund .. .. .			64,750 0 0								
Interest of Exchequer Bills (Supply) Charged on Credit of the Aids .. ..			264,049 18 3								
Management of Unfunded Debt .. .. .			881 19 2								
PAYMENTS OUT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.											
Her Majesty's Privy Purse .. .. .			385,000 0 0								
Pensions per Act 1 Vict., c. 2 (Class 5) ..			21,498 5 1								
The Trustees of the late King of the Belgians (of this £27,000 repaid) ..			37,500 0 0								
H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge .. ..			6,000 0 0								
H.R.H. the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz .. .. .			3,000 0 0								
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge .. .. .			12,000 0 0								
H.R.H. Princess Mary of Cambridge ..			3,000 0 0								
H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Prussia ..			8,000 0 0								
H.R.H. Princess Alice Maud Mary .. ..			6,000 0 0								
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales .. .. .			40,000 0 0								
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales .. .. .			10,000 0 0								
H.R.H. Prince Alfred (£15,000 per annum, payable from Aug. 6, 1865) .. .. .											
H.R.H. Princess Helena (£6000 per annum, payable from date of marriage) ..											
Naval and Military Pensions .. .. .			37,997 9 0								
Pensions for Civil Services .. .. .			24,892 7 8								
Pensions for Judicial Services .. .. .			62,189 17 4								
Hereditary Pension to the Duke of Marlborough .. .. .			4,000 0 0								
Ditto to the Heirs of the Duke of Schomberg .. .. .			2,160 0 0								
Ditto to the Earl of Bath (moiety) .. ..			1,200 0 0								
Servants of George III., Queen Charlotte, and Queen Caroline .. .. .			1,393 1 0								
Pensions formerly on the Civil List of George IV. and William IV. .. ..			24,514 0 2								
Compensation for Loss of Emolument (Ireland), &c. .. .. .			7,429 14 2								
SALARIES PAID OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND.											
Speaker of the House of Commons, &c. ..			6,200 0 0								
Comptroller General .. .. .			1,000 0 0								
Commissioners for Audit of Public Accounts .. .. .			5,600 0 0								
Lunacy Commissioners .. .. .			9,800 0 0								
Augmentation of Stipends to Scotch Clergy .. .. .			17,039 19 10								
Ecclesiastical Establishment, West Indies ..			20,900 0 0								
Salaries, Civil Government of Isle of Man ..			13,933 8 11								
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland .. .. .			20,000 0 0								
Maynooth College (Ireland) .. .. .			26,360 0 0								
Queen's Colleges (Ireland) .. .. .			21,000 0 0								
Miscellaneous .. .. .			4,884 7 8								
Diplomatic Service .. .. .			152,957 0 0								
Judges and Officers of Courts of Justice ..			669,072 5 10								
Interest and Sinking Fund on Russian Dutch Loan .. .. .			74,586 5 3								
Ditto on Greek Loan .. .. .			47,324 9 2								
Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital ..			20,000 0 0								
Secret Service .. .. .			10,000 0 0								
Compensation for Loss of Duties on Tin, &c. .. .. .			16,442 15 0								
SUPPLY SERVICES.											
Army .. .. .			12,804,449 19 1								
Navy .. .. .			10,259,788 1 4								
New Zealand War .. .. .			764,829 0 0								
Miscellaneous Civil Services .. .. .			7,520,986 0 4								
Total Ordinary Expenditure .. .. .											
Excess of Income over Expenditure .. ..											
Grand Total .. .. .											





"TWO YORKSHIRE BAIRNS," BY J. D. FRANCIS,—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE two young persons whose portraits are given above are excellent specimens of the genuine race of Yorkshire folk, giving the beauty of peasant life without its squalor, and commending itself specially by the natural expression and gesture of the girl, so proudly nursing her little brother, and by the childish beauty of the little bairn her charge.

UNITED STATES' BALANCE-SHEET.—The following is the balance-sheet of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1866, the amounts for the last quarter being at present estimated:—Receipts—Customs, 179,376,878 dols.; inland revenue, 309,510,933 dols.; sales of public lands, 731,540 dols.; miscellaneous, including direct tax, 68,427,603 dols.: total receipts, 558,946,954 dols. Expenditure—War, 284,449,702 dols.; navy, 43,364,118 dols.; civil government, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, 41,017,922 dols.; interior, including pensions and Indian affairs, 18,852,457; interest on public debt, 133,139,360: total expenditure, 520,823,559 dols.

LOAN SOCIETIES.—The annual abstract of the accounts of loan societies in England and Wales shows that at the end of the year 1865 they had £518,866 in the hands of borrowers. In the course of that year there were 184,171 applications for loans, and 170,318 loans were made. The sums paid in the year for forms of application and for inquiry amounted to £10,435, and adding to this the amount paid for interest, the gross profits of the year reached £58,509. The expenses of management were £21,345, and the interest paid to depositors or shareholders £32,859, and these payments left for net profits of the year £6391. 13,208 summonses were issued in the year for sums amounting to £31,586, and 2101 distress warrants were issued. The borrowers or their sureties paid £2390 for costs. The loan societies in the metropolis are in most instances upon a small scale. In Yorkshire there are societies with £5000, £8000, and even £11,000 in the hands of borrowers; both Nottingham and Hanley have a loan society, with £14,000 lent out; in Birmingham there is one with £20,000 in the hands of the borrowers.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1867.

## PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN 1866, IN THE 29TH AND 30TH YEARS OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

\*\*\* The figure before each Act denotes the chapter, and the date after each Act records the exact time of passing.

1. An Act to empower the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland to apprehend, and detain for a limited time, such persons as he or they shall suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person and Government. Feb. 17. This Act suspended, in fact, to a certain extent, the right of Habeas Corpus in Ireland.
2. An Act to amend the law relating to contagious or infectious diseases in cattle or other animals. Feb. 20.
3. An Act to amend the Telegraph Act, 1863. March 6.
4. An Act to amend the law relating to contagious diseases amongst cattle and other animals in Ireland. March 6.
5. An Act for amending the laws relating to the investments on account of Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks. March 13.
6. An Act to apply the sum of £1,137,772 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1866. March 13.
7. An Act to enable her Majesty to settle an annuity on her Royal Highness Princess Helena Augusta Victoria. March 23.
8. An Act to enable her Majesty to provide for the support and maintenance of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert on his coming of age. March 23.
9. An Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters. March 23. This and the following are the annual Acts relating to the Army.
10. An Act for the regulation of her Majesty's Royal Marine forces while on shore. March 23.
11. An Act for the cancellation of certain capital stocks of annuities standing in the names of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. March 23.
12. An Act to make provision for the Government of Jamaica. March 23.
13. An Act to apply the sum of £19,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1866. March 23.
14. An Act for the abolition of the offices of treasurer and of high bailiff of county courts as vacancies shall occur, and to provide for the payment of future registrars of county courts. April 23.
15. An Act to amend the 11 and 12 Vic. c. 107, to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals. April 23.
16. An Act for facilitating the public exhibition of works of art in certain exhibitions. April 30.
17. An Act to regulate the inspection of cattle-sheds, cowhouses, and byres within burghs and populous places in Scotland. April 30.
18. An Act to make provision for the transfer of the assets, liabilities, and management of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay military funds, the Bengal Military Orphan Society, and other funds, to the Secretary of State for India in Council. April 30.
19. An Act to amend the law relating to Parliamentary oaths. April 30.
20. An Act to indemnify William Forsyth, Esq., Q.C. from any penal consequences which he may have incurred by sitting or voting as a member of the House of Commons while holding the office of standing counsel to the Secretary of State in Council of India. April 30.
21. An Act to authorize the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire by compulsory purchase or otherwise certain lands, houses, and premises in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster; and for other purposes. May 13.
22. An Act to render it unnecessary to make and subscribe certain declarations as a qualification for offices and employments; to indemnify such persons as have omitted to qualify themselves for office and employment; and for other purposes relating thereto. May 13.
23. An Act to alter certain duties of customs in the Isle of Man, and for other purposes. May 13.
24. An Act to confirm certain provisional orders under "The Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the districts of Winchester, Burton-on-Trent, Longton, Accrington, Preston, Bangor, Bland, Halstead, Wadsworth, Canterbury, Dartmouth, Dukinfield, Stroud, and Bridlington, and for other purposes relative to certain districts under the said Act. May 13.
25. An Act to consolidate and amend the several laws regulating the preparation, issue, and payment of exchequer bills and bonds. May 13.
26. An Act to secure the repayment of public moneys advanced for the drainage and improvement of lands and other like objects in Ireland. May 13.
27. An Act to amend the Dockyard Extension Act, 1865. May 13.
28. An Act to enable the Public Works Loan Commissioners to make advances towards the erection of dwellings for the labouring classes. May 13.
29. An Act to authorise the inclosure of certain lands, in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales. May 13. This Act incloses Walsall Wood, Staffordshire; Bathford and Warleigh, and Chillington, Somersetshire; Charing and Lenham, Kent; Preston-Candover, and Southey, Hants; Warmwell, Dorset; Ellergale High-Cowdown, Westmorland; Cosley, Cam, Minsterworth (2), Hill, and Maise more, Gloucestershire; and Lockton, Yorkshire.
30. An Act to amend the Harbours and Passing Tolls. Act, 1861. May 13.
31. An Act to provide for superannuation allowances to officers of vestries and other boards within the area of the Metropolis Local Management Act. May 13.
32. An Act further to amend the procedure and powers of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. June 11.
33. An Act to confirm a provisional order under "The Land Drainage Act, 1861." June 11.
34. An Act to give further facilities for the establishment of societies for the assurance of cattle and other animals. June 11.
35. An Act for the better prevention of contagious diseases at certain naval and military stations. June 11.
36. An Act to grant, alter, and repeal certain duties of customs and inland revenue, and for other purposes relating thereto. June 11.
37. An Act to amend an Act of 54 Geo. III., c. 123, to prevent frauds and abuses in the trade of hops. June 11.
38. An Act to enable boards of guardians in Ireland to provide coffins and shrouds for the burial of poor persons who at the time of their death were not in receipt of relief from the poor rates. June 11.
39. An Act to consolidate the duties of the exchequer and audit departments to regulate the receipt, custody, and issue of public moneys, and to provide for the audit of the accounts thereof. June 28.

40. An Act to authorise a further advance of money for the purposes of improvement of landed property in Ireland. June 28.
41. An Act to amend the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act, 1860. June 28.
42. An Act to amend the law relating to life insurances in Ireland. June 28.
43. An Act for the establishment and regulation of savings' banks for seamen and marines of the Royal Navy. June 28.
44. An Act to encourage the establishment of lodging-houses for the labouring classes in Ireland. June 28.
45. An Act to extend the provisions of the Acts for the encouragement of the sea fisheries in Ireland, by promoting and aiding with grants of public money the construction of piers, harbours, and other works. June 28.
46. An Act to authorise the town council of Belfast to levy and pay charges in respect of extra constabulary. June 28.
47. An Act to legalise the payment and distribution of Indian prize-money by the treasurer or secretary of Chelsea Hospital, and to amend an Act for the consolidating and amending the law relating to the payment of army prize-money. June 28.
48. An Act to enable her Majesty to settle an annuity on H.R.H. Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth of Cambridge. June 28.
49. An Act to provide for the better maintenance of works executed under the acts for the drainage of lands in Ireland. July 16.
50. An Act to revive section 69 of "The Nuisances Removal (Scotland) Act 1856," relating to burials in burghs. July 16.
51. An Act to amend the Acts relating to lunacy in Scotland, and to make further provision for the care and treatment of lunatics. July 16.
52. An Act to extend the law relating to the expenses of prosecutions, and to make provision for expenses on charges of felony and certain misdemeanours before examining magistrates. July 23.
53. An Act to amend certain provisions of the Sheriff Court-houses (Scotland) Act, 1860. July 30.
54. An Act to amend the law relating to the qualifications of revising barristers. July 30.
55. An Act to enable the Postmaster-General to sit in the House of Commons. July 30.
56. An Act for confirming certain provisional orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Clynder, Hastings, and Newlyn. July 30.
57. An Act to make further provision for the enrolment of certain deeds, assurances, and other instruments relating to charitable trusts. July 30.
58. An Act for confirming certain provisional orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Ardglass, Blackpool (South), Cowes (West), Dawlish, Hopeman, Hornsea, Llandudno, Penzance, Plymouth (Hoe), Redcar, and Scarborough. Aug. 6.
59. An Act to appoint additional commissioners for executing the acts for granting a land tax and other rates and taxes. Aug. 6.
60. An Act to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland; to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers, adjutants, paymasters, quartermasters, surgeons, assistant surgeons, and surgeons' mates of the militia; and to authorise the employment of non-commissioned officers. Aug. 6.
61. An Act to confirm a provisional order under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands Act (Ireland), and the acts amending the same. Aug. 6.
62. An Act to amend the law relating to the woods, forests, and land revenues of the Crown. Aug. 6.
63. An Act to amend the acts relating to the intended Courts of Justice. Aug. 6.
64. An Act amend the laws relating to the inland revenue. Aug. 6.
65. An Act to enable her Majesty to declare gold coins to be issued from her Majesty's Colonial Branch Mints a legal tender for payments; and for other purposes relating thereto. Aug. 6.
66. An Act to provide for the relief of the poor in the New Forest. Aug. 6.
67. An Act for the union of the colony of Vancouver Island with the colony of British Columbia. Aug. 6.
68. An Act to amend the law relating to the granting of pensions and superannuation allowances to persons holding certain offices connected with the administration of justice in England. Aug. 6.
69. An Act for the amendment of the law with respect to the carriage and deposit of dangerous goods. Aug. 6.
70. An Act to extend the provisions of the Acts for the inclosure, exchange, and improvement of land to certain portions of the Forest of Dean called Walmore Common and the Bearce Common, and for authorising allotments in lieu of the forestal rights of her Majesty in and over such commons. Aug. 6.
71. An Act to facilitate the letting on lease, feuing, or selling glebe lands in Scotland. Aug. 6.
72. An Act to authorize advances of money out of the Consolidated Fund for carrying on public works and fisheries and for the employment of the poor; and for the purposes of the Harbours and Passing Tolls Act, 1861, the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1860, and the Labouring Classes Dwellings Act, 1866. Aug. 6.
73. An Act to authorize for a further period the application of money for the purposes of loans for carrying on public works in Ireland. Aug. 6.
74. An Act to repeal part of an Act intitled An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Aug. 6.
75. An Act to amend and explain the 25 and 26 Vic., c. 58, relating to parochial buildings in Scotland. Aug. 6.
76. An Act to provide for the collection of fees in public departments and offices by means of stamps. Aug. 6.
77. An Act to amend the 7 and 8 Vic. c. 44 relating to the erection of new parishes *quoad sacra* in Scotland. Aug. 6.
78. An Act for removing doubts respecting the assessment of country rates. Aug. 6.
79. An Act to confirm a provisional order under "The Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the district of Ventnor, and for the repeal of the South Wales Highway Act in Briton Ferry district. Aug. 6.
80. An Act to confirm a provisional order under "The Land Drainage Act, 1861." Aug. 6.
81. An Act to amend the law respecting leases by ecclesiastical corporations, as far as relates to the Isle of Man. Aug. 6.
82. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the standard weights and measures and to the standard trial pieces of the coin of the realm. Aug. 6.
83. An Act to provide for the acquisition of a site for the enlargement of the National Gallery. Aug. 6.
84. An Act to amend the laws for the regulation of the profession of attorneys and solicitors in Ireland, and to assimilate them to those in England. Aug. 6.





SHAKESPEARE ARRESTED FOR DEER-STEALING.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.										HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.	
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.					Moon's Age.	After Sunset.					London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.			
								O'Clock.						O'Clock.					Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.		
			H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		2	3	4	5		5	6	7	8	9	10	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	M	Length of Day 12h. 53m.	5 38	4 26	31	4 6	2 37							26						11 40	—	8 21	8 56	91
2	Tu	Richard Cobden died, 1865	5 36	3 44	6 33	4 35	3 46							27						0 12	0 37	9 28	9 53	92
3	W	Richard, Bp.	5 34	3 26	6 35	5 2	4 57							28						0 58	1 19	10 14	10 35	93
4	Th	Ambrose, Bp.	5 32	3 9	6 37	5 29	6 14							29						1 39	1 59	10 55	11 15	94
5	F	General Pollock forcs the Khyber Pass, 1842	5 29	2 51	6 38	5 58	7 29							1						2 17	2 34	11 33	11 50	95
6	S	Old Lady Day	5 27	2 34	6 40	6 28	8 46							2						2 54	2 13	—	0 10	96
7	S	5TH S. IN L. Prince Leopold born, 1853	5 24	2 16	6 41	7 4	10 1							3						2 32	3 52	0 29	0 48	97
8	M	Shakespeare born, 1564; died, 1616	5 22	1 59	6 43	7 44	11 12							4						4 13	4 34	1 8	1 29	98
9	Tu	Fire Insurance due	5 20	1 42	6 44	8 32	Morn.							5						4 54	5 17	1 50	2 10	99
10	W	Battle of Toulouse, 1814	5 18	1 26	6 45	9 27	0 16							6						5 40	6 4	2 33	2 56	100
11	Th	Bonaparte abdicated, 1814	5 15	1 9	6 46	10 31	1 12							7						6 29	7 1	3 20	3 45	101
12	F	Cambridge Term ends	5 13	0 53	6 48	11 39	2 0							8						7 33	8 9	4 17	4 49	102
13	S	Oxford Term ends	5 11	0 38	6 50	Aftern.	2 40							9						8 52	9 34	5 25	6 8	103
14	S	PALM SUNDAY Prs. Beatrice born, 1857	5 9	0 22	6 52	2 0	3 13							10						10 16	10 58	6 50	7 32	104
15	M	Easter Law Term begins	5 7	0 7	6 53	3 11	3 42							11						10 35	—	8 14	8 51	105
16	Tu	Victory of Culloden, 1746	5 5	before Noon.	6 55	4 20	4 10							12						0 7	0 35	9 23	9 51	106
17	W	Napoleon III. visited England, 1855	5 2	0 23	6 57	5 27	4 35							13						0 59	1 22	10 15	10 38	107
18	Th	Maunday Thursday	5 0	0 37	6 59	6 35	5 0							14						1 42	2 1	10 58	11 17	108
19	F	GOOD FRIDAY. Alphege	4 58	0 50	7 0	7 42	5 27							15						2 18	2 37	11 34	11 53	109
20	S	Siege of Derry, 1689	4 56	1 47	2	8 45	5 54							16						2 54	3 12	—	0 10	110
21	S	EASTER SUNDAY	4 55	1 17	4	9 45	6 25							17						3 28	3 46	0 28	0 44	111
22	M	Easter Monday	4 53	1 29	6	10 41	7 1							18						4 2	4 19	1 2	1 18	112
23	Tu	Easter Tues. St. George	4 51	1 41	7 8	11 32	7 40							19						4 34	4 50	1 35	1 50	113
24	W	Oxford Term begins	4 49	1 53	7 10	Morn.	8 26							20						5 8	5 24	2 6	2 24	114
25	Th	St. Mark. Princess of Hesse born, 1842	4 47	2 47	11	0 19	9 17							21						5 44	6 4	2 40	3 0	115
26	F	Cambridge Term begins	4 45	2 14	7 13	0 59	10 13							22						6 26	6 49	3 20	3 42	116
27	S	French Army in Italy, 1859	4 43	2 24	7 14	1 35	11 14							23						7 15	7 44	4 5	4 31	117
28	S	LOW SUNDAY.	4 41	2 34	7 16	2 6	Aftern.							24						8 20	8 59	5 0	5 36	118
29	M	Length of night 9h. 21m.	4 39	2 43	7 17	2 35	1 24							25						9 36	10 14	6 15	6 52	119
30	Tu	London University founded, 1827	4 37	2 51	7 19	3 2	2 36							26						10 51	11 24	7 30	8 7	120



85. An Act to facilitate the establishment, improvement, and maintenance of oyster and mussel fisheries in Great Britain. Aug. 6.
86. An Act for vesting the glebe lands of the vicarage of Hoochdale, in the county of Lancaster, in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and for making provision for the endowment of the said vicarage in lieu thereof; and for the promotion of other ecclesiastical purposes connected therewith. Aug. 6.
87. An Act to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction Act. Aug. 6.
88. An Act to validate certain licenses granted in Ireland for the establishment of oyster-beds. Aug. 6.
89. An Act for vesting in the conservators of the river Thames the conservancy of the Thames and Isis from Staines, in the county of Middlesex, to Cricklade, in the county of Wilts; and for other purposes connected therewith. Aug. 6.
90. An Act to amend the law relating to the public health. Aug. 7.
91. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the surplus of Ways and Means to the service of the year ending March 31, 1867, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. Aug. 10.
92. An Act to confirm certain provisional orders made under an Act of the fifteenth year of her present Majesty to facilitate arrangements for the relief of turnpike trusts. Aug. 10.
93. An Act to confirm a provisional order under "The General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862," relating to the burgh of Aberdeen. Aug. 10.
94. An Act to authorize the inclosure of certain lands in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales. Aug. 10. This Act incloses St. Juliot, Cornwall; Widdington, Essex; Mydydd-Bodafon, Anglesea; Coventry (2), Warwickshire; Wainfleet, Lincolnshire; Aspedau and Throcking, Herefordshire; and Hopton-Wafers, Shropshire.
95. An Act to enable the Public Works Loan Commissioners to make temporary advances to railway companies in Ireland. Aug. 10.
96. An Act to amend the Bills of Sale Act, 1854. Aug. 10.
97. An Act further to promote the cultivation of oysters in Ireland, and to amend the Acts for that purpose. Aug. 10.
98. An Act to extend the duration of the Dockyard Extensions Act (1865). Aug. 10.
99. An Act to reduce the number of Judges in the Landed Estates Court in Ireland, and to reduce the duties payable under the Record of Title and Land Debentures Acts. Aug. 10.
100. An Act for the amendment of the laws relating to prisons. Aug. 10.
101. An Act to make further provision respecting the fees payable in the superior courts of law at Westminster, and in the offices belonging thereto, and respecting the salaries of certain officers of those courts. Aug. 10.
102. An Act to continue various expiring Acts. Aug. 10.
103. An Act to amend an Act to consolidate the laws relating to the constabulary forces in Ireland. Aug. 10.
104. An Act to guarantee the liquidation of bonds issued for the repayment of advances made out of public funds for the service of the colony of New Zealand. Aug. 10.
105. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain; and to make further provision concerning turnpike roads. Aug. 10.
106. An Act to confirm certain provisional orders under "The Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the districts of West Hartlepool, Tormoham, Harrogate, St. Leonards, Wednesfield, Aberdeen, Bristol, Derby, Shrewsbury, Netherthong, Hove, New Windsor, Hanley, Burnley, and Accrington; and for other purposes relative to certain districts under the said Act. Aug. 10.
107. An Act to confirm certain provisional orders under "The Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the districts of Ramsgate, Leominster, Stalybridge, Lincoln, Maidstone, Banbury, Tunbridge Wells, Bedford, and Southampton; and for other purposes relative to districts under the said Act. Aug. 10.
108. An Act to amend the law relating to securities issued by railway companies. Aug. 10.
109. An Act to make provision for the discipline of the Navy. Aug. 10.
110. An Act to amend the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act. Aug. 10.
111. An Act to further amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. Aug. 10.
112. An Act to make provision in regard to the mode of taking evidence in civil causes in the Court of Sessions in Scotland. Aug. 10.
113. An Act to amend the Act providing superannuation allowances to officers of unions and parishes, and to make other amendments in the laws relating to the relief of the poor. Aug. 10.
114. An Act to amend the Public Libraries Act. Aug. 10.
115. An Act to provide for the government of the "Straits Settlements." Aug. 10.
116. An Act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to extend the time limited for those purposes respectively. Aug. 10.
117. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to reformatory schools in Great Britain. Aug. 10.
118. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to industrial schools in Great Britain.
119. An Act to continue the 29 Vic. c. 1 intituled an Act to empower the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland to apprehend and detain for a limited time such persons as he or they shall suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person or government. Aug. 10.
120. An Act to make provision for the administration of the Patriotic Fund. Aug. 10.
121. An Act for the amendment of the law relating to treaties of extradition. Aug. 10.
122. An Act to make provision for the improvement, protection, and management of commons near the metropolis. Aug. 10.
- \* \* \* There are 363 local and personal Acts, the large majority of which relate to railways. There are eleven private Acts printed, and three private Acts not printed, one of the latter is to dissolve the marriage of Rowan Francis Cashel, M.D., with Emily Harriett, his wife; and another is to naturalize Lieut. Francis William Lowther, R.N.

**FINANCE ACCOUNTS OF INDIA.**—The estimated account of gross revenue for the year ending the 30th of April, 1866, shows a receipt (after deducting refunds and drawbacks) of £23,309,249 from land revenue, including tribute and abkaree (excise); £5,343,620 from salt; £8,639,800 from opium; £2,207,465 from customs; £660,131 from income-tax; £1,994,235 from stamps; post-office, £357,450. Other receipts brought the total to £46,622,810. The charges of collection, including the cost of salt and opium, were £6,034,261; and these, with allowances, reduce the net receipt into the Treasury to £38,267,511. The charges of the year are stated at £38,246,926, leaving a surplus of £20,585.

PUBLIC OFFICES, WITH HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

*Accountant-General's Office*, Chancery-lane, 9 to 3, and 4 to 6; delivery of drafts, 11 to 2.

*Adjutant-General's Office*, Horse Guards, 10 to 5.

*Admiralty Navy Department*, Whitehall, 10 to 5.

*Admiralty Civil Department*, Somerset House, 10 to 4.

*Alien Office*, at the Home Office, 11 to 4.

*Appeals for Prizes*, 12, Godliman-street, Doctors'-commons, 10 to 2 and 4.

*Army Medical Department*, 6, Whitehall-yard, 10 to 4.

*Army Pay Office* (now called Paymaster-General's Office), Whitehall, 10 to 4.

*Attorney-General's Office*, 11, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

*Audit Office for Public Accounts*, Somerset House, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2.

*Bankruptcy Office*, 2, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4; in Long Vacation, 11 to 3.

*Bankruptcy Court*, 82, Basinghall-street, 10 to 4.

*Bishop of London's Office*, for granting marriage licenses, faculties, &c., 3, Godliman-street, Doctors'-commons, 10 to 4.

*Board of Green Cloth*, Buckingham Palace, 11 to 4.

*Board of Trade*, Whitehall, 11 to 5.

*Board of Trade*, Statistical Department, Corn ditto, and Meteorological ditto, 2, Parliament-street.

*Chancellor of Exchequer's Office*, 11, Downing-street.

*Chancery Office*, Southampton-buildings, 11 to 4; Vacation, 10 to 2.

*Chaplain-General's Office*, War Department, Pall-mall.

*Civil Service Commissioners' Office*, 4, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, 10 to 5.

*Coast Guard Office*, 12, Spring-gardens, 10 to 5.

*Colonial Office*, 13 and 14, Downing-street.

*Commander-in-Chief's Office*, Horse Guards, 10 to 5.

*Commissioners in Lunacy*, 19, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4.

*Commissioners of Police*, 4, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4.

*Commissioners of Sewers for City of London*, Guildhall, 10 to 5.

*Commissioners of Woods and Forests*, 1 and 2, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4.

*Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission Office*, 3, St. James's-square, 10 to 4.

*Coroner of Middlesex's Office*, 8, Savile-row, Burlington-gardens.

*County Courts Registry*, 2, New-street, Spring-gardens, 11 to 3.

*Custom House*, Lower Thames-street, indoor offices, 10 to 4; waterside offices, from March 1 to Oct. 31, 8 to 4; Nov. 1 to Feb. 28, 9 to 4.

*Deputy Commissary-General's Office*, 5, New-street, Spring-gardens, 10 to 4.

*Designs Registration Office*, 1, Whitehall, 10 to 4.

*Divorce and Matrimonial Causes (Court of)*, Court held at Westminster; Registry Office, 11 and 12, Great Knight Rider-street, 10 to 4 and 9 to 3.

*Duchy of Cornwall Office*, Buckingham-gate, St. James's Park, 10 to 4.

*Duchy of Lancaster Office*, Lancaster-place, Waterloo Bridge, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

*East India Office*, Victoria-street, Westminster, Treasury, 9 to 3; other departments, 10 to 4.

*Ecclesiastical Commission*, 10, Whitehall-place, 10 to 5.

*Education, Commissioners for*, Privy Council Office, Downing-street.

*Excise Export and Import Office*, Tower Dock, 9 to 4.

*Factories Inspectors' Office*, 10, Whitehall, 11 to 4.

*Foreign Office*, 7, Whitehall-gardens.

*General Register Office for Births, Deaths, and Marriages*, Somerset House, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

*Great Seal Patent Office*, and Commissioners of Patents for Invention, 25, Southampton-buildings, 10 to 4.

*Hawkers and Pedlars' Office*, Somerset-place, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

*Heralds' College Office*, St. Bennet's-hill, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4.

*Her Majesty's Board of Works and Public Buildings*, 12, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4.

*Home Office*, Whitehall, 11 to 5.

*Inland Revenue Office*, Somerset-place, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

*Irish Office*, 17 and 18, Great Queen-street, Westminster, 11 to 5.

*Judges' Chambers*, Rolls-gardens, Chancery-lane, 11 to 5 in Term, 11 to 3 in Vacation; Aug. 10 to Oct. 24, 11 to 2 only.

*Land Registry Office*, 34, Lincoln's-inn-fields, 10 to 4.

*Land Revenue, Record, and Enrolment Office*, 11, Spring-gardens, 10 to 4.

*Land Tax Office for London*, Guildhall-buildings, 10 to 4.

*Land Tax Office for Middlesex*, 24, Red Lion-square, 10 to 4.

*Land Tax Redemption Office*, Somerset House, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

*Legacy and Succession Duty Office*, 5, Somerset-place, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office*, Stable-yard, St. James's, 11 to 4.

*Local Government Act Office*, 8, Richmond-terrace, 10 to 4.

*Lord Mayor's Court Office*, Guildhall, 10 to 4.

*Lunatic Office*, Quality-court, 10 to 4.

*Lunatic Visitors' Office*, 45, Lincoln's-inn-fields, 10 to 4; for receiving papers during Vacation, 12 to 2; on other days to be left with the housekeeper.

*Master of the Rolls' Chambers*, 14, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term.

*Master's Office (Q.B.)*, 2, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple, 11 to 5 in Term, 11 to 3 Vacation, 11 to 2 Long ditto.

*Metropolitan Board of Works*, Spring-gardens, 9 to 4.

*Metropolitan Roads North of the Thames*, 22, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4.

*Metropolitan Police Office*, Scotland-yard, 10 to 4.

*Mint, Royal*, Tower-hill, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2.

*Plantation Office*, Board of Trade Whitehall, 11 to 3.

*Poor-Law Board*, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, 10 to 4.

*Privy Council Office*, Downing-street, 10 to 4.

*Privy Seal Office*, 1, New-street, Spring-gardens, 10 to 3.

*Probate, Divorce, and Matrimonial Causes, Court of*, principal registry, 6, Great Knight Rider-street, 10 to 4, and 11 to 3 in winter.

*Property Tax Department*, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2.

*Public Record Office*, Rolls House, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4.

*Queen's Bench Office*, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

*Queen's Remembrancer's Office*, 58, Chancery-lane, 11 to 4 in Term.

*Railway Department*, Board of Trade, Whitehall.

*Recruiting Office*, 22 and 25, Duke-street, Westminster.

*Register Office of Deeds in Middlesex*, Bell-yard, Temple-bar, 10 to 3.

*Registrar attends* 11 to 2 only.

*Royal Marine Office*, 7, New-street, Spring-gardens, 10 to 5.

*Special Commissioners of Income Tax Office*, 5, Somerset-place, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

*Sledge, Hackney Carriage, and Railway Duty Office*, Somerset House, 10 to 3.

*Stamp Office*, Somerset-place, 10 to 4. No money received after 3; Saturdays, 2.

*Stationery Office*, Her Majesty's, Princes-street, Westminster.

*Tax Office*, Somerset House, 10 to 3.

*Tithe and Redemption Trust*, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, 10 to 4.

*Transport Office*, Somerset House, 10 to 4.

*Victualling Office*, Somerset House, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

*War Department, Topographical and Statistical Depot*, 4, New-street, Spring-gardens, 9 to 5.

*War Office*, 86, Pall-mall, 10 to 4.





H.R.H. PRINCESS HELENA.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



## CHILDREN AND FLOWERS.—No. 1.

## RAGGED ROBIN AND LILY OF THE VALLEY.

## "POVERTY AND RICHES."

FROM the earliest times flowers have been employed as symbols to reflect the emotions and conditions of mankind, and parallels and similitudes have ever been drawn between the natures of plants and the attributes of humanity. It has always been the delight of the poet to trace in some beautiful and fragile flower the type of a still more beautiful and tender childhood. The varied hues, shades, aspects, and qualities of flowers have ever suggested comparisons with the sentiments, emotions, and aspirations of youth. From the rugged and gigantic forest tree to the tender and fragile plant, each and all have been employed to symbolise the passions, the hopes, and the fears of humanity.

According to the ancient mythology of the Greeks, many of our common flowers did at one time actually breathe the breath of human life, and were looked upon as humanity itself under other forms. We have familiar instances in the Daphne of our woods and the Narcissus of our meadows, and a long list might be here appended of common flowers and trees that were at one time believed to be metamorphosed into forms of mankind.

The symbolical purposes for which flowers have been used are infinite. There is hardly any festival, ceremony, rite, or even passion or emotion, but has its floral association. Certain plants pertain to births, marriages, or deaths. Others clearly express beneficence or malevolence, innocence or guilt, harmless quiet or furious passion. Some, from their starved and shrivelled aspect, point to poverty; whilst others, from their nobleness and regal beauty, indicate affluence and riches. Their odours bear a hidden reference to that which is inviting and desirable, or that which is repulsive and loathful. The flower that is sweet, tender, and fragile denotes angel childhood; whilst our more robust and vigorous shrubs and trees portray strong and sinewy manhood. Not only our children, as Rose, Violet, and Lily, are named after flowers, but our houses, ships, and towns. Large countries have their floral emblems, as well as their patron saints; for we have the rose for England, the shamrock for Ireland, the thistle for Scotland, and the lily for France.

Of all the fair objects in the world, none can compare with children and flowers. Both are altogether beyond comparison or estimation, or the power of the poet to describe or the artist to paint. No other pleasure can compare with the presence and love of happy children; and no gratification of the mind is more delightful than the knowledge and company of flowers. Seldom, among the rudest, do we hear of cruelty to a child, and unfrequent indeed is the wanton destruction of plants. Avarice is never mingled in the love for them, as it is in the love for gold and jewels, and more sordid wealth. Children and flowers are cosmopolitan, and the inheritance by right of all. Like the air that is breathed, they are given to *rich and poor* alike, and to all they offer an equal and endless joy.

Among our loved little ones, many are the sweet "Lilies of the Valley" whose goodness, purity, and beauty never tire, and whose innocent and unsullied love forms a constant well-spring of enduring happiness. No sweeter flower than the May lily grows in our woodlands, with bells whiter than snow, and grateful fragrance exceeded by no other plant. No wonder, then, the lily of the valley is held to symbolise all that is pure, sweet, and beneficent in happy childhood. Our old herbalists tell us it "restoreth speech unto those that have the dum palsie," "is good against the gout, and comforteth the heart." Our picture illustrates the truth of the old belief "that it comforteth the heart," "and helpeth also the inflammation of the eyes."

The lily of the valley is known to her intimate companions and to botanists by the christian and surname of *Convallaria majalis*, which is only another way of expressing "Lily of the Valley, born in May."

None fairer wakes on bank or spray  
Our England's Lily of the May,  
Our Lily of the Vale.

Would that we had among our brothers fewer Ragged Robins! In field, and town, and roadside, these poor ragged robins we have always with us; but not so the plant known by this name. The latter is to be found only in certain localities and peculiar situations, and first appears when the cuckoo's notes are heard, as its name implies, *lychnis Flos-cuculi*—the cuckoo's flower. The child is oft, like the young of the cuckoo, deserted by parent and friend. In the wet marsh, in the bog, on the moor, and by the ditch-side there may be found the ragged robin. In the squalid court and dirty alley, on the wet pavement, the muddy road, and in the driving rain there may be seen our ragged little ones, waiting to be rescued by some kind heart that in this country is seldom looked for in vain. Our old books, speaking of the plants called ragged robins, aptly tell us "the natures and virtues of these, as of many others, lies hid as yet, and so may continue, if chance or a more curious generation than yet is in being do not find them out." Like the little ragged ones of the streets and roadsides, the plant trembles and shivers, the slightest stirring of the air causing the crimson petals to quiver and twinkle. This, we are told, is the reason it was named *lychnis*—because, like the *flame of a lamp*, it trembles and flickers. If we imagine the "natures and virtues" of the ragged little ones "to lie hid as yet," we will refrain from surmising why the ragged child is called *lychnis*, and

leave for time to unfold which passion-flame will burn with the greatest vehemence—love, ambition, joy, or despair.

The fields, woods, and roadside throughout the country are strawn with flowers, neglected or misunderstood by the majority of men, and known only to the few. It requires a sharp and discriminating eye to separate the valuable from the worthless and the harmless from the virulent. The larger shrubs and trees to a certain degree protect the smaller plants, and afford them unwilling support, whilst they all strive together for mastery, and each separate plant endeavours to displace its neighbour. The sweet odour given forth by some fragrant lily is frequently overpowered by the narcotic exhalations of an adjacent nightshade; and various twining plants twist and writhe themselves in inextricable complication round certain other species, eventually strangling and bringing them to the ground; whilst the rank and luxuriant foliage of a third effectually chokes the growth of its more tender fellow-plant. The acute eyes of the botanist are required, used as they are to distinguish one minute difference from another, to single out the good from the bad, and by careful cultivation and management change the apparently rank and useless weed into a valuable and meritorious plant. It is thus all our delicious varieties of the English apple have been derived from the sour crab, and all our luscious plums from the acrid sloe. It is identically the same with our human weeds and wastelings, as correct of mankind as of plants, and as true of the lily as of the robin, "of their natures and virtues" much "lies hid as yet." When plants put forth their first seed leaves the several species that ultimately become furious poisons closely resemble other forms full of medicinal virtue or esculent value. So in tender childhood, who can distinguish the little one destined for philosopher or philanthropist, or separate from others the innocent white hand that may be ultimately imbrued with blood? The anxious parent is ever impatient to move aside the veil that obscures the future years of the little infant; but how beneficently the future is hidden only parents who have ceaselessly watched over the ever-varying fortunes of their sweet lilies and ragged robins can tell.

The little ragged London urchin knows of no lily or lychnis; for him there are no floral seasons; he never sees the plant-laden banks, inhales the fragrant breath of the flowers, or hears the song of the jubilant birds. The green meadows and the golden corn-fields are foreign to him; the rising and the setting sun he has never seen, nor has he ever breathed the pure air of heaven. In place of these he has the exhalations from drains and sewers, black walls and filthy roadways, the garret and the underground cellar. How different even is the appearance of domestic animals in town and country! In town our ragged one sees no sleek ducks, geese, or turkeys; no cows, and sheep, and frisking lambs in spring pastures. What a sad substitute does he get for the loud crowing cock and the cackling hen in the dead, yellow, stale, eviscerated poultry hung in rows between flaring gas jets in company with other odorous and suspicious viands. The cows he sees in dirty subterranean cellars; the sheep and lambs, bloodstained, in slaughter-houses. Domestic animals, after a long residence in town, entirely lose their healthy, plump, clean look, and put on the smoke-begrimed tint, sallow complexion, and emaciated limbs so common in cities and so uncommon in the country. The only relief to the dark picture is the now not unfrequent sight of vanloads of poor school lads taken through the dusky streets for one day's pure pleasure in the fields, to breathe the sweet air for a few hours, to see the sky, the grass, the butterflies, the hedgebanks, the trees, and the corn, and to hear the happy song of the birds. The country child always has these pleasures, mingled with the long rambles over field and down, the delight of nutting and nesting, and the primitive fishing in the clear, sparkling brook. What comparison is there between these country pleasures and pastimes and the sights and sounds of town, with its acrobats, organ-grinders, negro minstrels, and cheap jacks?

The working botanist considers it one of the greatest honours to science and himself to be able to add one *new* plant to the world's flora; a plant new to science and art alike, and previously unknown, unseen, and undescribed. He is the discoverer and the father, and the plant (and its future generations) is named after him, carrying his name down to future ages. So children are named after their parents, and bear their name; but who can tell the new joys and the secret pleasures of the firstborn? None but the happy parents who, like the botanist, can see beauties that separate the new comer from all other children and all other flowers.

The lily of our pictures is far less common than the robin, and many weary miles may be traversed before this tender wildling is found. The lily of the valley is a princess amongst flowers, whilst the robin is the humble villager. The lily belongs to Flora's "upper ten thousand;" but whether princess or villager, peer or peasant, they are, one and all, our children—our own flesh and blood—and flowers, breathing the same air, subject to the same changes of fortune, living the same life, and dying the same death.

The glories of our birth and state  
Are shadows, not substantial things:  
There is no armour against fate;  
Death lays his icy hands on kings.  
Sceptre and crown  
Must tumble down,  
And in the dust be equal made  
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

W. G. S.









LILY OF THE VALLEY AND RAGGED ROBIN.



## THE QUEEN'S MOST HON. PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Members of the Judicial Committee are marked \*)

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.	*Lord Kingsdown.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.	Lord Lynden.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.	Lord Llanover.
*Lord Chelmsford.	Lord Taunton.
The Archbishop of York.	*Lord Westbury.
The Earl of Malmesbury.	Lord Fitzhardinge.
The Duke of Somerset.	Lord Athlumney.
The Duke of Richmond.	Lord Northbrook.
The Duke of Beaufort.	Lord Romilly.
The Duke of Buccleuch.	John Evelyn Denison.
The Duke of Montrose.	Sir George Grey, Bart.
The Duke of Northumberland.	Edward Cardwell.
The Duke of Argyll.	The Hon. William Francis Cowper.
The Duke of Leinster.	The Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie.
The Duke of Wellington.	The Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.	The Hon. Henry T. Lowry Corry.
The Marquis of Salisbury.	*Stephen Rumbold Lushington.
The Marquis of Abercorn.	Holt Mackenzie.
The Marquis of Donegall.	Stephen Lushington.
The Marquis of Exeter.	William Ewart Gladstone.
The Marquis of Anglesey.	*Sir James Lewis Knight Bruce.
The Marquis of Cholmondeley.	Sir James Wigram.
The Marquis of Londonderry.	Sir Edward Ryan.
The Marquis of Conyngham.	Sir Richard Fakenham.
The Marquis of Ailesbury.	*Sir Frederick Pollock.
The Marquis of Clanricarde.	Sir Thomas F. Freemantle, Bart.
The Marquis of Westminster.	Sir George Clerk, Bart.
The Marquis of Normandy.	Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer.
Earl Percy.	The Hon. James A. Stuart Wortley.
The Earl of St. Germans.	Thomas Milner Gibson.
The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.	Richard More O'Ferrall.
The Earl of Derby.	Sir William G. Hayter, Bart.
The Earl of Chesterfield.	Sir David Dundas, Bart.
The Earl of Sandwich.	*Sir George James Turner.
The Earl of Dalhousie.	Laurence Sullivan.
The Earl of Roseberry.	The Hon. George C. W. Forester.
The Earl of Hardwicke.	Sir John S. Pakington, Bart.
Earl de la Warr.	Spencer Horatio Walpole.
Earl Spencer.	Benjamin Disraeli.
The Earl of Clarendon.	Joseph Warner Henley.
The Earl of Bessborough.	Robert Adam C. N. Hamilton.
Earl Granville.	William Beresford.
The Earl of Roden.	Sir John Trollope, Bart.
The Earl of Carnarvon.	Sir John Young, Bart.
The Earl of Wilton.	Duncan McNeill.
Earl Grey.	John Parker.
The Earl of Lonsdale.	Henry Unwin Addington.
The Earl of Harrowby.	Edward Horsman.
The Earl of Bradford.	Robert Lowe.
Earl de Grey and Ripon.	William Mossell.
Earl Howe.	Sir George H. Seymour.
The Earl of Ducie.	Sir Lawrence Peel.
The Earl of Ellenborough.	*Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, Bart.
The Earl of Strathford.	Sir John McNeill.
Earl Cowley.	Frederick Peel.
Earl Russell.	Henry Arthur Herbert.
The Earl of Cork and Orrery.	Sir Edmund W. Head, Bart.
The Earl of Kimberley.	Thomas H. S. S. Estcourt.
Lord Edward G. F. Howard.	Jonathan Peel.
Lord Charles Fitzroy.	Charles Bowyer Adderley.
Lord John J. R. Manners.	John Robert Mowbray.
Lord Otho Fitzgerald.	Lord Lytton.
Viscount Sydney.	*Sir John Taylor Coleridge.
Viscount Falkland.	John Inglis.
Viscount Gough.	Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart.
Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe.	Sir Wm. G. Hilton Jolliffe, Bart.
Viscount Eversley.	Thomas B. Headlam.
Viscount Halifax.	*Sir William Erle, Knight.
Viscount Cranbourne.	*Sir James W. Colvile.
Lord Stanley.	Sir William Hutt.
Viscount Bury.	Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Lord Naas.	Sir Andrew Buchanan.
Lord Proby.	Sir Wm. Gibson Craig, Bart.
Viscount Castlereagh.	Chichester Samuel Pontecue.
Lord Claude Hamilton.	Sir James Plaistead Wilde.
Lord Ernest Bruce.	Henry Austin Bruce.
Bishop of London.	William Nathaniel Massey.
Lord de Ros.	*Sir Edward V. Williams.
Lord Kinnaird.	George Joachim Goschen.
Lord Napier.	Edmund Hammond.
Lord Foley.	Russell Gurney.
Lord Colchester.	Horatio Waddington.
Lord Forester.	Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart.
Lord Bloomfield.	Gathorne Hardy.
Lord Clarence E. Paget.	Henry B. W. Brand.
Lord Broughton.	
*Lord St. Leonards.	
Lord Lyons.	
*Lord Wensleydale.	
Lord Belper.	
Lord Ebury.	
*Lord Cranworth.	

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.  
 Clerk in Ordinary, Arthur Helps, Esq.  
 Chief Clerk, E. S. Harrison, Esq.  
 Registrar of the Privy Council, Henry Reeve, Esq.  
 Clerk for receiving the Clergy Returns, Rev. W. Harness.

TEN YEARS OF COTTON.—It appears that the total quantity of cotton imported into the United Kingdom in 1856 was 1,023,886,304 lb.; in 1857, 969,318,896 lb.; in 1858, 1,094,342,176 lb.; in 1859, 1,225,989,072 lb.; in 1860, 1,390,938,752 lb.; in 1861, 1,256,984,736 lb.; in 1862, 523,973,296 lb.; in 1863, 669,583,264 lb.; in 1864, 893,304,720 lb.; and in 1865, 877,978,288 lb. In 1859 cotton averaged 6.76d. per lb.; in 1860, 7.17d. per lb.; in 1861, 7.83d. per lb.; in 1862, 14.24d. per lb.; in 1863, 21.97d. per lb.; in 1864, 21.01d. per lb.; and in 1865, 16.20d. per lb.

## LEARNED SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

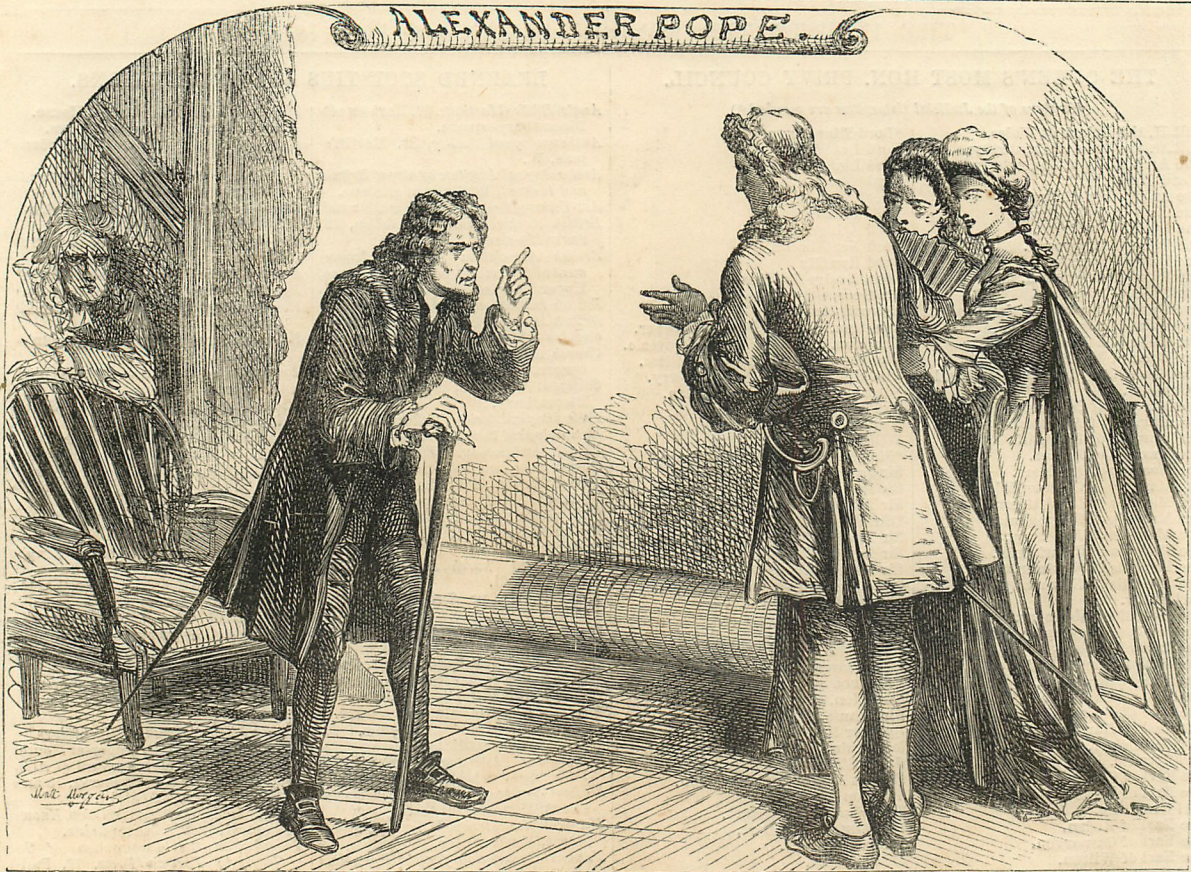
Anglo-Biblical Institute, 22, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.	Philological Society, Somerset House.
Anthropological Society, St. Martin's-lane, W.	Royal Academy, Trafalgar-square.
Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Burlington-gardens.	Royal Academy of Music, 4, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.
Art-Union of London, 444, West Strand.	Royal Agricultural Society of England, 12, Hanover-square.
British Archæological Association, 32, Sackville-street.	Royal Asiatic Society, 5, New Burlington-street.
British Association for the Advancement of Science, 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.	Royal Astronomical Society, Somerset House.
British Institution, 52, Pall-mall.	Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park.
British Museum, Great Russell-street.	Royal College of Chemistry, Oxford-st.
Camden Society, 25, Parliament-street.	Royal College of Physicians, Pall-mall East.
Church Missionary Society, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.	Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
College of Preceptors, 42, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.	Royal Geographical Society, 15, White-hall-place.
Ecclesiological Society, 78, New Bond-st.	Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington and Chiswick.
Entomological Society, 12, Bedford-row.	Royal Institution, Albemarle-street.
Ethnological Society, Burlington House.	Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.
Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain, 208, Piccadilly.	Royal Literary Fund, 4, Adelphi-terrace.
Geological Society, Somerset House.	Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 53, BERNERS-street.
Hakluyt Society, 37, Great Queen-street, Finsbury.	Royal Microscopical Society, King's College, Strand.
Incorporated Church Building Society, 7, Whitehall.	Royal National Life-boat Institution, 14, John-street, Adelphi.
Incorporated Law Society, Chancery-lane.	Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street.
Institute of Actuaries, 12, St. James's-square.	Royal Society, Burlington House.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 25, Great George-street, Westminster.	Royal Society of Literature, 4, St. Martin's-place.
Linnean Society, Burlington House.	Royal Zoological Society, Hanover-square.
London Institution, Finsbury-circus.	Russell Institution, 55, Great Corn-market.
London Mechanics' Institution, 29, Southampton-buildings.	Society of Apothecaries, Blackfriars.
Marylebone Literary Institute, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square.	Society of Antiquaries, Somerset House.
Medical Society of London, 32A, George-street, Hanover-square.	Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, 18 and 19, John-street, Adelphi.
Meteorological Society, 25, Great George-street, Westminster.	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 67, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, with which is united the Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 79, Pall-mall.
Naturalistic Society, 13, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.	Society of Schoolmasters, 4, Adelphi-terrace.

## VALUE IN BRITISH CURRENCY OF FOREIGN MONEY.

America, U.S. Eagle	..	£	2	s.	0	d.	8	Mexico. Gold Doubloon	..	£	3	s.	4	d.
Half Eagle	..	..	1	0	4			Gold Half ditto..	..	..	1	12	0	
Dollar	..	..	0	4	14			Gold Quarter ditto	..	..	0	16	2	
Austria. Ducat	..	..	0	9	3			Gold Sixteenth ditto	..	..	0	3	11	
Silver Florin	..	..	0	1	11			Silver Dollar	..	..	0	4	1	
Dollar	..	..	0	3	11			Silver Half ditto	..	..	0	2	1	
Zwanzigr (20 Kreuzers)	..	..	0	0	7 1/4			Silver Quarter ditto	..	..	0	1	0	
Belgium. Gold Leopold	..	..	0	19	0			Silver Eighth ditto	..	..	0	0	6	
Gold 10-Franc Piece	..	..	0	7	9			Naples. 30-Ducat Gold Piece	4	19	1	0	0	
Silver 5-Franc	..	..	0	3	10			Silver Ducat	..	..	0	3	2	
Silver 1-Franc	..	..	0	0	9			Silver Dollar	..	..	0	3	11	
Bremen. Louis D'Or	..	..	0	16	0			Norway. Spanish Dollar	..	..	0	4	3	
Gold Rigsbank Dollar	..	..	0	3	2			Rigsbank Dollar	..	..	0	2	1	
36-Groas Piece	..	..	0	1	5			Mark	..	..	0	0	9	
Brazils. Gold Piece, 6400 Reis	1	15	3	0	0			Poland. Gold Ducat	..	..	0	3	0	
Silver Piece, 4000	..	..	0	19	8			Rix Dollar	..	..	0	3	11	
Silver Piece, 1200 Reis	0	3	11	0	0			Florin	..	..	0	0	4	
" 960	..	..	0	3	9			Portugal. Gold Joazeiro	..	..	1	15	3	
" 640	..	..	0	2	8			Silver Crown (1000 Reis)	0	4	6	0	0	
" 320	..	..	0	1	3			Silver Crusado (400 Reis)	0	0	0	0	0	
" 200	..	..	0	0	7 1/2			Prussia. Gold Frederick	0	16	4	0	0	
Denmark. Christian D'Or	0	16	1	0	0			Silver Thaler	..	..	0	2	11	
Silver Species	..	..	0	4	2			Silbergroschen	..	..	0	0	1	
Rigsbank Daler	..	..	0	2	1			Rome. Gold 10-Scudi Piece	2	2	1	0	0	
Mark	..	..	0	0	4 1/2			Silver Scudo (10 Paoli)	0	4	1	0	0	
Egypt. Gold New Sequin	0	10	1	0	0			Paoli (10 Bajocchi)	..	..	0	0	4 1/2	
Silver New Piastre	..	..	0	3	2			Russia. Gold Half Imperial	0	16	3	0	0	
Silver Grush	..	..	0	1	1			Ducat	..	..	0	9	2	
East Indies. Gold Mohur	1	8	0	0	0			Silver Rooble	..	..	0	3	0 1/2	
Sicca Rupee	..	..	0	1	10			Saxony. August D'Or	..	..	0	16	1	
France. Gold Napoleon	..	..	0	15	8			Thaler Specie	..	..	0	3	11 1/2	
Silver 5-Franc Piece	..	..	0	3	11			Thaler Currency	..	..	0	2	11	
Silver Franc	..	..	0	0	9			Spain. Gold Doubloon	..	..	3	6	0	
Greece. 40-Drachmi Gold Piece	..	..	1	10	0			Gold Pistole	..	..	0	16	0	
Five ditto	..	..	0	3	7			Silver Dollar	..	..	0	4	3	
One Drachmi	..	..	0	0	8			Sweden. Gold Ducat	..	..	0	9	2	
Germany. Gold Louis D'Or	0	16	0	0	0			Silver Species	..	..	0	4	3	
Gold Ducate	..	..	0	9	3			Silver Half Species	..	..	0	2	1	
Silver Crown	..	..	0	4	3			Rix Dollar Banco	..	..	0	1	7	
Florin	..	..	0	1	7			Switzerland. Gold Napoleon	0	15	8	0	0	
Holland. Gold 10-Fl. Piece	0	16	4	0	0			Silver 5-Franc Piece	..	..	0	3	11	
Gold Ducat	..	..	0	9	3			Silver Franc	..	..	0	0	0	
Silver Florin or Guilder	0	1	7	0	0			Turkey. Gold New Double Sequin	..	..	1	15	0	
Hamburg and Lubec. Ducat	0	16	4	0	0			Gold Sequin	..	..	0	17	0	
Dollar	..	..	0	4	2			Spanish Dollar	..	..	0	4	0 1/2	
Mark	..	..	0	1	1			Piastre (40 Paras)	..	..	0	0	0	



## ALEXANDER POPE.



POPE'S QUARREL WITH CIBBER BEHIND THE SCENES.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.										HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.				
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.					Moon's Age.	After Sunset.					London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.					
								O'Clock.	1	2	3	4		5	7	8	9	10	11	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		
1	W	St. Philip and St. James (Prince Arthur born, 1850)	4 35	2 59	7 21	3 28	3 48								27							11 54	—	8 40	9 10	121
2	Th		4 33	3 6	7 23	3 56	5 3								28							0 19	0 42	9 35	9 58	122
3	F	Jamaica discovered, 1495	4 31	3 13	7 24	4 25	6 21								29							1 4	1 26	10 20	10 42	123
4	S	Seringapatam taken by storm, 1759	4 29	3 19	7 26	4 58	7 38								O							1 46	2 7	11 2	11 23	124
5	S	2ND SUND. AFT. EASTER	4 28	3 25	7 27	5 37	8 54								1							2 28	2 49	11 44	—	125
6	M	St. John, Evangelist	4 26	3 30	7 29	6 23	10 4								2							3 10	3 32	0 5	0 26	126
7	Th	Napoleon I. made Consul, 1802	4 24	3 35	7 30	7 18	11 5								3							3 54	4 16	0 48	1 10	127
8	W	Length of day 15h. 10m.	4 22	3 39	7 32	8 23	11 57								4							4 40	5 4	1 32	1 56	128
9	Th	Schiller died, 1805	4 21	3 42	7 33	9 28	Morn.								5							5 30	5 55	2 20	2 46	129
10	F	President Davis taken, 1865	4 19	3 45	7 35	10 40	0 40								O							6 21	6 53	3 11	3 37	130
11	S	Perceval shot, 1812	4 17	3 47	7 36	11 51	1 16								7							7 25	7 58	4 9	4 41	131
12	S	3RD SUND. AFT. EASTER	4 15	3 49	7 38	Aftern.	1 47								8							8 36	9 14	5 14	5 52	132
13	M	Easter Law Term ends	4 14	3 51	7 39	2 10	2 15								9							9 52	10 27	6 30	7 8	133
14	Th	First Publication of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 1842	4 12	3 51	7 41	3 18	2 41								10							11 5	11 37	7 43	8 21	134
15	W	Length of night 8h. 29m.	4 11	3 51	7 42	4 27	3 6								11							—	0 4	8 53	9 20	135
16	Th	Battle of Albuera, 1811	4 10	3 51	7 44	5 31	3 30								12							0 29	0 50	9 45	10 6	136
17	F	Jenner born, 1748	4 8	3 50	7 45	6 35	3 57								13							1 14	1 36	10 30	10 52	137
18	S	Boswell died, 1795	4 6	3 48	7 47	7 36	4 26								●							1 54	2 13	11 10	11 29	138
19	S	4TH S. A. EAS. Dunstan	4 5	3 46	7 48	8 34	4 59								15							2 30	2 47	11 46	—	139
20	M	Columbus died, 1506	4 4	3 44	7 49	9 28	5 37								16							3 5	3 23	0 3	0 21	140
21	Tu	Harley, Earl of Oxford, died, 1724	4 3	3 41	7 50	10 16	6 21								17							3 39	3 56	0 39	0 55	141
22	W	Alexander Pope born, 1688	4 2	3 37	7 52	10 58	7 9								18							4 12	4 28	1 12	1 28	142
23	Th	Sir J. Franklin's departure, 1845	4 0	3 32	7 53	11 36	8 3								19							4 46	5 3	1 44	2 2	143
24	F	Queen Victoria born, 1819. Cambridge Term divides.	3 59	3 28	7 55	Morn.	9 1								20							5 22	5 40	2 19	2 38	144
25	S	Princess Helena born, 1846	3 58	3 22	7 56	0 8	10 2								21							6 1	6 24	2 56	3 17	145
26	S	ROGATION S. Augustine	3 57	3 16	7 58	0 36	11 8								O							6 47	7 12	3 40	4 3	146
27	M	V. Bede, Trinity Law Term begins	3 56	3 10	7 59	1 4	Aftern.								23							7 42	8 12	4 28	4 58	147
28	Th	William Pitt born, 1759	3 55	3 38	0	1 30	1 25								24							8 48	9 26	5 28	6 4	148
29	W	Restoration of King Charles II.	3 54	2 56	8	1 54	2 38								25							9 59	10 30	6 42	7 15	149
30	Th	Ascension Day. Alex. Pope died, 1744	3 53	2 48	8	2 22	3 53								26							11 2	11 33	7 46	8 18	150
31	F	Corpus Christi	3 52	2 40	8	3 2 53	5 11								27							—	Noon.	8 49	9 16	151





"THE PETIT MINET." BY W. L. THOMAS.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



## POSTAL REGULATIONS.

## INLAND.

RATES OF POSTAGE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE CHANNEL ISLANDS, AND THE ISLE OF MAN.

Letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., prepaid	..	..	..	1d.
" " 1 oz., "	..	..	..	2d.
" " $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., "	..	..	..	3d.
" " 2 oz., "	..	..	..	4d.
" " $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., "	..	..	..	5d.

and so on, at the rate of 1d. for every additional half-ounce or fraction of half an ounce. No limit exists to the weight of paid letters, but no inland letter must exceed 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in breadth or depth. All inland letters must be prepaid in stamps, except letters posted at St. Martin's-le-Grand before five p.m. daily by one individual or firm collectively, postage of which amounts to £2 or upwards.

Letters by private ship, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 6d., except Belgium and Holland. Newspapers 1d.

**UNPAID LETTERS.**—Persons sending letters by post unpaid, which from any cause cannot be delivered, are liable to pay the postage so charged, under the 3rd and 4th of Victoria, cap. 98, and the 10th and 11th of Victoria, cap. 85; and, under the 1st of Victoria, cap. 36, may be recovered, with costs, by a summary process before a magistrate.

A letter when posted is considered the property of the person to whom it is addressed, and the receivers may not therefore give back a letter under any circumstances whatever.

Re-directed letters subject to a second postage at the rate charged for prepaid letters.

**Soldiers' or seamen's letters** are subject to a postage of 1d. if prepaid and under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; by private ship 1d. gratuity in addition must be paid. Letters from abroad sent by or addressed to soldiers or seamen, when unpaid, are charged 2d. If sent to or through a foreign country, they are liable to foreign rates in addition, but to no further charge upon re-direction.

Letters from soldiers or seamen to the United States are subject to the United States' rate of 2½d. in addition to the usual reduced rate, the whole to be paid in advance when posted in this country.

**REGISTERED LETTERS.**—Inland, colonial, and ship letters can be registered upon payment of 4d. for inland, and 6d. colonial and ship letters, beyond the postage.

Registered letters for France, and countries through France, must be prepaid with double the amount of the ordinary postage, and those for Prussia, and countries through Prussia, must have the foreign registration fee and postage paid in addition to the British. Registered letters for Russia must be prepaid with double the amount of the ordinary postage. Registered letters must be posted half an hour previous to the ordinary letters, but are received at the General Post Office, and at the chief district and branch offices in London, up to the latest time for posting, on payment of an additional fee of 4d.

**NEWSPAPERS** (stamped) sent by post must be made up in covers open at the sides, have the impressed stamp visible, and no marks or writing (other than the address) thereon, or anything inclosed, or it subjects them to letter postage. British newspapers, when duly stamped, are forwarded free throughout the United Kingdom (except those delivered within three miles of the place where posted, which are charged 1d.) Unstamped newspapers, if weighing under 4 oz., may be forwarded between places in the United Kingdom by affixing 1d. postage-stamp. For places abroad, the impressed stamp is valueless, as the postage must be prepaid by postage labels.

Note.—Newspapers for foreign parts and colonies, if posted later than fifteen days after date of publication, are charged letter postage.

**BOOKS, &c.**—Printed books, pamphlets, magazines, reviews, &c., whether British, foreign, or colonial, may be forwarded by post between places in the United Kingdom (made up in the same manner as newspapers), if prepaid in stamps, at the following rates:—

Under 4 oz., prepaid	..	..	..	1d.
" 8 oz., "	..	..	..	2d.
" 16 oz., "	..	..	..	4d.
" 24 oz., "	..	..	..	6d.
" 32 oz., "	..	..	..	8d.

and 2d. for every additional 8 oz., or any less weight; no parcel to exceed 24 in. any way, but may contain more than one book, &c.

A **BOOK PACKET** may contain writing (when not of the nature of a letter), and any number of separate books or other publications, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment, or vellum (to the exclusion, however, of letters, whether sealed or open). And the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, or plain, or any mixture of the three. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, publication, &c., or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers, in the case of prints or maps; markers (whether of paper or otherwise), in the case of books; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter, or usually appertains thereto.

**INLAND PATTERN AND SAMPLE POST.**—For a packet of patterns or samples—

Under 4 oz.	..	..	..	0s. 2d.
Over 4 oz. but under 8 oz.	..	..	..	0s. 4d.
" 8 oz. " 16 oz.	..	..	..	0s. 8d.
" 16 oz. " 24 oz.	..	..	..	1s. 0d.

The postage must be prepaid in stamps, or it will be charged double. If the packet be over 24 in. in weight it will be charged as a letter. There must not be any writing or printing, except the address, trade mark, number or price of the articles, which must not be on loose paper, but firmly attached to the samples or bags containing them. Any loose inclosure will be taken out, and charged as an unpaid letter, with an additional rate of 1d.

The patterns or samples must be in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, &c., may be inclosed in boxes of cardboard, or bags of linen or other material, but so fastened that they may be readily opened, otherwise they will be treated as a letter.

Scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, and such like, as samples, may be sent, provided they be packed in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and the officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined. Any packet contain-

ing such articles as these, which is found not sufficiently guarded, will be stopped, and notice given thereof, but it will be charged with a fine equal to the postage to which it was liable as a packet of patterns.

A packet of samples or patterns may be kept back by any head postmaster for twenty-four hours when requisite, to prevent any delay to the regular transmission of letters.

The preceding regulations apply only to the United Kingdom.

**PERIODICALS.** Lot of daily publication, may be sent to the United States and Holland (to which latter country Parliamentary proceedings may be sent also), at the following rates, prepaid:—

Under 2 oz. ..	..	1d.	Under 10 oz. ..	..	1s. 8d.
" 3 " ..	..	6d.	" 11 " ..	..	1s. 10d.
" 4 " ..	..	8d.	" 12 " ..	..	2s. 0d.
" 5 " ..	..	10d.	" 13 " ..	..	2s. 2d.
" 6 " ..	..	1s. 0d.	" 14 " ..	..	2s. 4d.
" 7 " ..	..	1s. 2d.	" 15 " ..	..	2s. 6d.
" 8 " ..	..	1s. 4d.	" 16 " ..	..	2s. 8d.
" 9 " ..	..	1s. 6d.			

which is the utmost weight allowed, and not more than one in a cover, which must be open at the ends.

The following rates of postage (which must be paid in advance) are chargeable upon newspapers, books, and other printed papers to Belgium, France, and Algeria:—

For a packet of registered newspapers—

Under 4 oz. ..	..	..	..	..	1d.
" 8 " ..	..	..	..	..	2d.
" 16 " ..	..	..	..	..	4d.
" 24 " ..	..	..	..	..	6d.
" 32 " ..	..	..	..	..	8d.

and so on, 2d. additional for every subsequent 8 oz., or fraction of 8 oz., in the case of France and Algeria; but newspapers for Belgium are charged at the rate of 1d. for each newspaper under 4 oz.

For a packet of other printed papers (including manuscript not of the nature of a letter and photographs), also patterns of merchandise of no intrinsic value—

Under 4 oz. ..	..	..	..	..	0s. 3d.
" 8 " ..	..	..	..	..	0s. 6d.
" 16 " ..	..	..	..	..	1s. 0d.
" 24 " ..	..	..	..	..	1s. 6d.
" 32 " ..	..	..	..	..	2s. 0d.

and so on, 6d. additional for every subsequent 8 oz., or fraction of 8 oz.

Patterns of merchandise may be sent to Constantinople, by French packet, at the following rates:—

Under 4 oz. ..	..	..	..	..	0s. 4d.
" 8 " ..	..	..	..	..	0s. 8d.
" 16 " ..	..	..	..	..	1s. 4d.

and so on, progressing according to the foregoing example; but they must not exceed 2 ft. in length, width, or depth.

The following rates of postage (which must be paid in advance) are chargeable upon newspapers, books, and other printed papers for the German States, via Belgium, or the French offices in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt:—

On each newspaper, not exceeding 4 oz. ..	..	..	..	..	2d.
Over 4 oz. and under 8 oz. ..	..	..	..	..	4d.
" 8 " ..	..	..	..	..	8d.

and so on, 4d. being charged for each paper for every subsequent 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.

On printed papers, &c., other than newspapers, and patterns of merchandise:—

For a packet not exceeding 4 oz. ..	..	..	..	..	0s. 4d.
Over 4 oz. and under 8 oz. ..	..	..	..	..	0s. 8d.
" 8 " ..	..	..	..	..	1s. 4d.

and so on, 8d. being charged for every additional 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.

Note.—Ordinary corrections in writing are allowed in the case of book packets for the German States, via Belgium, on unbound proof sheets only, but no other manual marks are allowed. No packet of newspapers, or other printed papers for the German States, via Belgium, must exceed 2 ft. in length, width, or depth, or 3 lb. in weight, nor must patterns of merchandise exceed 8 oz. in weight.

Rates of postage (which must be paid in advance) chargeable upon newspapers, books, and other printed papers, addressed to Italy (ex Papal States), and Venetian Lombardy, or other places in the Austrian dominions when specially addressed, via Italy.

For a packet of registered newspapers, for Italy (ex Papal States), Austria, and the Netherlands, via France, Baden, Bavaria, Hohenzollern, and Württemberg:—

Under 4 oz. ..	..	..	..	..	2d.
" 8 " ..	..	..	..	..	4d.
" 16 " ..	..	..	..	..	8d.

and so on, 4d. being charged for every additional 8 oz. or part of 8 oz.

For a packet of books or other printed papers, for Italy, Austria, and the Netherlands, via France, Baden, Bavaria, Hohenzollern, or Württemberg; manuscript not of the nature of a letter, photographs on paper, and packets of merchandise of no intrinsic value, may be sent to Italy (ex Papal States):—

Under 4 oz. ..	..	..	..	..	0s. 4d.
" 8 " ..	..	..	..	..	0s. 8d.
" 16 " ..	..	..	..	..	1s. 4d.

and so on, 8d. being charged for every additional 8 oz. or part of 8 oz.

No packet of books or newspapers, however, can be sent to the Austrian dominions, via Italy, if it weighs more than 1 lb.

Note.—The rates of postage for registered newspapers and book packets to Spain and the Balearic and Canary Islands, via France, or by packet, are the same as the Italian rates; except that bound books cannot be sent to Spain at less than letter rate of postage.

Periodicals may be sent to Portugal, Madeira, Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, by packet or private ship, at the rate of 1d. the oz., or, if sent via France and Spain, 2d. per oz.

**MONEY ORDERS** are granted and paid at every post town in the United Kingdom, at a charge of 8d. for sums not above £2; 6d. not above £5; 9d. not above £7, and 1s. not above £10, which is the highest sum for which a single order is granted.

Money orders drawn on London are payable only at the chief office, between ten and four, except on Saturdays, and then between ten and one.

Payment of a money order must be obtained before the end of the third month in which it was issued, or a fresh commission is charged, and no order is paid after twelve clear months.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1867.

Money orders are granted and paid in London within the town limits between ten and four, and in the suburban districts from nine till six daily. Savings' Bank business is transacted at all money order offices, and Government Life Insurance and Annuity business at most of the principal receiving houses in the London district.

The receivers are not obliged to sell stamps, or receive registered letters, or attend to any other official business, before eight a.m. or after eight p.m.

## INLAND, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN MAILS (LONDON).

Latest Times for Posting Letters, &c., at the Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, for the undermentioned Mails :	Letters.	Newspapers and Book Packets.
For mid-day arrival at Birkenhead, Birmingham, Bolton, Bradford (Yorkshire), Chester, Coventry, Holyhead, Huddersfield, Leamington, Leeds, Liverpool, Man- chester, Preston, Rochdale, Rugby, Salisbury, South- ampton, Wolverhampton, and Worcester . . . . .	Morn. h. m.	Morn. h. m.
Day Mail to Ireland . . . . .	5 0	5 0
Day Mail to France, Belgium, and the Continent generally	6 30	6 30
For Morning Mails by the Great Western, Great Northern, North-Western, and Midland Lines . . . . .	7 0	7 0
For Morning Mails by Brighton and South Coast, Great Eastern (via Ipswich), North Kent, and South-Eastern Lines . . . . .	7 45	7 0
For Morning Mails by South-Western Line, and Colonial and Foreign Mails (via Southampton) . . . . .	8 0	7 15
For Morning Mails by the Great Eastern (via Cambridge) Line . . . . .	8 45	7 45
For delivery same evening at Birmingham, Leicester, Lichfield, Nottingham, Sheffield, Skipton, and Wolver- hampton . . . . .	9 45	9 20
For delivery same evening at Abingdon, Bath, Berkeley, Bristol, Coventry, Dover, Dursley, Folkestone, Hastings, Henley-on-Thames, Leamington, Maidenhead, Market Harborough, Northampton, Oxford, Reading, Rugby, Southampton, Tanworth, Tunbridge, Tunbridge Wells, and Uxbridge . . . . .	10 15	10 0
For delivery same evening at Aylesbury, Banbury, Bed- ford, Berkhamstead, Hemel Hempstead, Leighton Buzzard, St. Albans, Stoney Stratford, Thame, and Watford . . . . .	Aftern. 12 45	Aftern. 12 30
For delivery same evening at Ashford, Chatham, Dart- ford, Epsom, Esher, Farnborough Station, Gravesend, Guildford, Maidstone, Portsmouth, Rochester, Windsor, and Worthing . . . . .	1 45	1 30
For delivery same evening at Brighton . . . . .	3 0	2 45
Inland, Colonial, and Foreign Evening Mails . . . . .	3 45	3 30
Or, if prepared by Stamp, and bearing an additional penny stamp . . . . .	6 0	6 0
Or, Inland, Colonial and Foreign Letters, if prepaid by stamps, and bearing a fee of 4d. each, in stamps . . . . .	6 45	
	7 30	

\* Or, on payment of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d., till 7.0.; or, on payment of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., till 7.15; or, on payment of 1d., till 7.30.

## COLONIAL BOOK POST.

Books, if prepaid in Stamps, are also forwarded to the following British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

Patterns of merchandise can also be sent at the rates given below to those places marked with an asterisk (\*)

BRITISH COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS.	Mode of Forwarding.	Rates of Postage.
*British West Indies .. .. .	By Packet	
*Turk's Islands .. .. .	"	
*Honduras .. .. .	"	
*Bermuda .. .. .	"	
*Canada .. .. .	"	
*Nova Scotia .. .. .	"	
*New Brunswick .. .. .	"	
*Prince Edward Island .. .. .	"	
*Newfoundland .. .. .	"	
St. Thomas .. .. .	"	
St. Croix .. .. .	"	
Buenos Ayres .. .. .	"	
Monte Video .. .. .	"	
*Hayti .. .. .	"	
St. Juan de Nicaragua .. .. .	"	
Mosquito Territory .. .. .	"	
*Alexandria .. .. .	"	
*Cairo .. .. .	"	
*Suez .. .. .	"	
*Malta .. .. .	"	
*Gibraltar .. .. .	"	
Ionian Islands .. .. .	Private ship	
*Sierra Leone .. .. .	Packet	
*Gambia .. .. .	"	
*Gold Coast .. .. .	"	
St. Helena .. .. .	Packet	
Ascension .. .. .	or	
Cape Town .. .. .	Private Ship	
Natal .. .. .	Private Ship	
Hellgoland .. .. .	"	
Hamburg .. .. .	"	
Bremen .. .. .	"	
Gottenburg .. .. .	"	
Lubeck .. .. .	"	
Sweden .. .. .	"	
Vancouver Island .. .. .	"	
Falkland Islands .. .. .	Packet	
*Liberia and Africa, west coast .. .. .	"	

For a Packet under 4 oz. in weight 6s. 3d.  
 " 8 oz. " 0 6  
 " 16 oz. " 1 0  
 " 24 oz. " 1 6  
 " 32 oz. " 2 0  
 and so on, increasing by 6d. for each additional 4 lb. or fraction of 4 lb.

Patterns of merchandise of no intrinsic value for Alexandria, Cairo, Malta, and Suez can be sent via Marseilles at a postage of 4d. under 4 oz. : 8d. over

4 oz. and under 8 oz.; 1s. 4d. over 8 oz. and under 16 oz., and so on, but they must not exceed 2 ft. in length, and 1 ft. in width or depth.

No Book Packet must exceed 2 ft. in length, and 1 ft. in width or depth; and Book Packets sent to the East Indies or to New South Wales must not exceed 3 lb. in weight.

Prices Current and other Publications, when Registered at the G. P. O. for transmission abroad, are subject to the same rates as Newspapers.

			Via South- ampton.	Via Marseilles.
Ceylon	.. .. .	Packet		
East Indies	.. .. .	"		
Hong-Kong	.. .. .	"		
Mauritius	.. .. .	"		
New Zealand	.. .. .	"		
New South Wales	.. .. .	"		
Queensland	.. .. .	"		
South Australia	.. .. .	"		
Tasmania	.. .. .	"		
Victoria	.. .. .	"		
Western Australia	.. .. .	"		
Labuan	.. .. .	"		

and so on, increasing 8d. *via* Southampton, 1s. *via* Marseilles, for each additional  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. or fraction of  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

Patterns of merchandise of no intrinsic value for Ceylon, East Indies, and Hong-Kong can be sent at the above rates, but they must not exceed 2ft. in length, and 1ft. in width or depth, and for the East Indies they must not exceed 3lb. in weight.

METROPOLIS—DELIVERIES.

Within the Town limits there are Twelve Deliveries of Letters Daily. Letters from one part of the Metropolis to another, if posted at St. Martin's-le-Grand

Morning	6.45	are dispatched at	7	a.m.
"	8.15	"	8.30	"
"	9.15	"	9.30	"
"	10.30	"	11.0	"
"	11.30	"	12	noon.
Afternoon	12.30	"	1	p.m.
"	1.30	"	2	"
"	10.50	"	3	"
"	1.30	"	4	"
Evening	4.30	"	5	"
"	5.30	"	6	"
"	6.45	"	7	"

Each delivery commences from each of the District Offices about 45m. after the time of dispatch stated above.

### SUBURBAN DELIVERIES.

There are Seven Dispatches daily to the Suburban Districts. The first is at 7 a.m. to all places within the twelve-mile circle, and includes the correspondence by the Night Mails from the Provinces, and by any Colonial or Foreign Mails. The second Dispatch is at 9.15 to the Suburban Districts within about four miles of the General Post Office. The third Dispatch is at 11.45 a.m., and comprises, with a few exceptions, every part of the London district. The fourth Dispatch, at 2.45 p.m., is to places within about six miles of the General Post Office, isolated localities excepted. The fifth Dispatch, at 4.45 p.m., extends to the whole of the Suburban Districts, and, except in the remoter rural places, the Letters are delivered the same evening. The sixth Dispatch, at 6 p.m., is to places within about four miles, of the General Post Office. The seventh Dispatch is at 7 p.m. Letters by this Dispatch are delivered the same evening at all the principal places within about six miles of the General Post Office; and at the more distant places early the next morning.

**DATED STAMPS.**—The dated Stamp on a letter, or if there be more stamps than one, that having the latest hour, shows the Day and Hour the Letter was dispatched for Delivery.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN MAILS.

The Day Mails for France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and North of Europe, via Ostend, are dispatched at 7 a.m. Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, until 7 a.m., and at Lombard-street, the District Offices, and in the pillar boxes until 5 a.m. Correspondence for dispatch by these mails must be posted the previous evening at the Receiving Houses.

For proper dispatch of Foreign and Colonial Letters it is necessary to observe that :

If the 2nd and 17th of the month fall on a Sunday the West India Mail is dispatched the next morning.

If the 15th fall on a Sunday the Mails for Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent by French packet are made up on the previous evening; and the Mexican Mail, via France, is dispatched the previous evening.

If the 14th and 26th fall on a Sunday, the Mails for the West Indies, via Liverpool, are made up on the previous evening.

If the 4th fall on a Sunday the Mails for the Pacific and New Granada, by French Packet, are made up on the previous evening.

If the 20th fall on a Sunday the Australian Mail (via Southampton) and the Cape of Good Hope and Natal Mails (via Southampton and Mauritius) are

If the 26th fall on a Sunday, the Australian Mail (via Marseilles) and the

Cape of Good Hope and Natal Mails (via Marseilles and Mauritius) are dispatched on the following evening.

If the 4th, 12th, 20th, and 27th fall on a Sunday, the India Mail (via Southampton) is dispatched the previous evening.

If the 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th fall on a Sunday the India Mail (via Marseilles) is dispatched on the following evening.

If the 18th fall on a Sunday the Mails for Aden and Mauritius by French packet will be made up on the previous evening.

If the 18th fall on a Sunday the Mails for Aden, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Ceylon, China, and Yokohama, by French packet, will be made up on the previous evening.

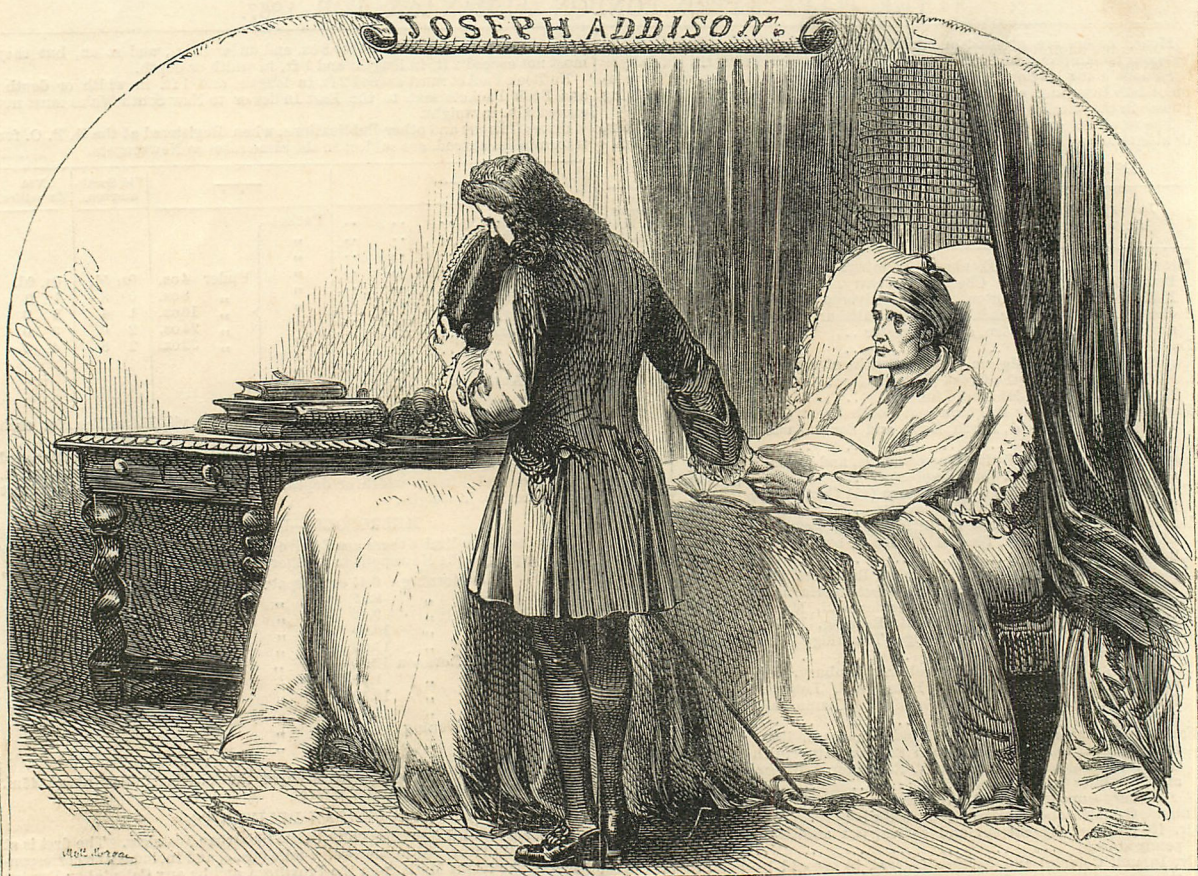
If the 9th fall on a Sunday, the Brazil Mail is dispatched the next morning.

and the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius Mails (via Devonport) are dispatched the next evening.

If the 24th fall on a Sunday, the Brazil Mail (via Bordeaux) is dispatched the previous evening.

If the 23rd fall on a Sunday, the Mails for the West Coast of Africa are dispatched the next evening.





ADDISON'S LAST INTERVIEW WITH LORD WARWICK.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.								HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.		
			Rises.	Sunth before Noon.		Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.				Moon's Age.	After Sunset.				London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.			
				H.	M.			H.	M.	H.	M.		O'Clock.	0	1	2	3	4	O'Clock.		8	9
1	S	<i>Nicomede</i>	3 51	2 31	8 4	3 28	6 29						28					0 26	0 51	9 42	10 7	152
2	S	SUNDAY AFT. ASCENSION	3 51	2 22	8 5	4 9	7 22						O					1 16	1 41	10 32	10 57	153
3	M	Length of day 16h. 16m.	3 50	2 12	8 6	5 1	8 50						1					2 5	2 29	11 21	11 45	154
4	Tu	Countess of Blessington died, 1849	3 50	2 28	7 6	2 9	9 49						2					2 53	3 16	—	0 9	155
5	W	<i>Boniface</i>	3 49	1 52	8 8	7 9	10 37						3					3 41	4 6	0 32	0 57	156
6	Th	Cavour died, 1861	3 48	1 42	8 9	8 23	11 17						4					4 30	4 55	1 22	1 46	157
7	F	Oxford Easter Term ends	3 47	1 31	8 10	9 37	11 51						5					5 22	5 48	2 11	2 38	158
8	S	Oxford Trinity Term begins	3 47	1 20	8 11	10 50	Morn.						6					6 12	6 40	3 4	3 28	159
9	S	WHIT. SUN. PENTECOST	3 46	1 8	8 11	Aftern.	0 19						O					7 8	7 37	3 56	4 24	160
10	M	Smithfield closed, 1855	3 46	0 57	8 12	1 9	0 48						8					8 11	8 45	4 53	5 27	161
11	Tu	<i>St. Barnabas</i>	3 45	0 45	8 13	2 18	1 12						9					9 20	9 53	6 1	6 36	162
12	W	Ember Week	3 45	0 33	8 14	3 24	1 37						10					10 22	10 54	7 9	7 38	163
13	Th	Corsica taken, 1767	3 45	0 20	8 15	4 28	2 3						11					11 25	11 55	8 10	8 41	164
14	F	Battle of Naseby, 1667	3 45	0 8	8 16	5 30	2 30						12					—	0 23	9 11	9 39	165
15	S	T. Campbell (poet) died, 1844	3 44	Aftern.	8 16	6 28	3 1						13					0 47	1 9	10 3	10 25	166
16	S	TRINITY SUNDAY	3 44	0 17	8 16	7 24	3 36						14					1 31	1 51	10 47	11 7	167
17	M	<i>Alban.</i> Trinity Law Term ends Addison died, 1719	3 44	0 30	8 16	8 14	4 18						●					2 10	2 27	11 26	11 43	168
18	Tu	The Cambridge Commencement	3 44	0 43	8 17	8 5	5 5						16					2 47	3 4	—	0 3	169
19	W	Magna Charta signed, 1215	3 44	0 55	8 17	9 37	5 56						17					3 20	3 37	0 20	0 36	170
20	Th	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837	3 44	1 8	8 18	10 12	6 57						18					3 55	4 11	0 53	1 11	171
21	F	Proclamation. Cam. Easter T. ends	3 44	1 21	8 18	10 43	7 54						19					4 28	4 45	1 27	1 44	172
22	S	Machiavel died, 1527	3 44	1 34	8 18	11 9	8 57						20					5 4	5 23	2 1	2 20	173
23	S	1ST SUN. AFTER TRINITY	3 45	1 47	8 19	11 35	10 2						21					5 43	6 2	2 39	2 59	174
24	M	<i>St. John Baptist</i> Midsummer Day.	3 46	2 08	8 19	11 59	11 10						22					6 23	6 45	3 18	3 39	175
25	Tu	Length of night 7h. 27m.	3 46	2 13	8 19	Morn.	Aftern.						O					7 10	7 39	4 1	4 26	176
26	W	Pizarro died 1541	3 46	2 25	8 18	0 23	1 30						24					8 8	8 40	4 55	5 24	177
27	Th	Dodd executed, 1777	3 46	2 38	8 18	0 52	2 46						25					9 15	9 47	5 56	6 31	178
28	F	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838	3 46	2 50	8 18	1 23	4 1						26					10 19	10 53	7 3	7 35	179
29	S	<i>St. Peter</i>	3 47	3 38	8 18	2 0	5 17						27					11 24	11 56	8 9	8 40	180
30	S	2ND SUND. AFT. TRINITY	3 47	3 15	8 18	2 45	6 29						28					—	0 27	9 12	9 43	181





H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY OF TECK.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

PRINCESS MARY, born Nov. 27, 1833, is the third child of the late Duke of Cambridge, and is, therefore, a first cousin of the Queen. Her mother, the widowed Duchess of Cambridge, with whom Princess Mary has constantly lived, was Princess Augusta of Hesse-Cassel. The elder brother and sister are the present Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, and the Grand Duchess Augusta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who was married in 1843. Princess Mary was married, June 12, 1866, to Prince Teck, the only son of Duke Alexander of Württemberg.

**FIVE YEARS' RAILWAY PROFITS.**—In 1860 the profits realised upon the railways of the United Kingdom amounted to £14,579,254. In 1861 this profit increased to £14,722,018, and in 1862 to £14,860,149. Since then the growth of our railway profits has been much more rapid, the total having risen in 1863 to £16,129,163, and in 1864 to £17,911,239. The amount of capital paid up (shares and loans combined) was at the close of 1860 £348,130,127, and at the close of 1864 £425,719,613. The average upon the capital expended was thus: in 1860, 4·18 per cent, and in 1864 4·20 per cent. In plainer terms, British railways—taking them all round, good, bad, and indifferent pay about  $\frac{4}{10}$  per cent upon the capital engaged in their construction and equipment.

#### THE CHIEF REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, WITH THE DATES OF THEIR ACCESSION AND BIRTH.

States.	Sovereigns.	Birth.	Accession.
Austria .. ..	Francis Joseph I., Emperor	Aug. 18 1830	Dec. 2 1848
Bavaria .. ..	Louis II., King .. ..	Aug. 25 1845	Mar. 10 1864
Belgium .. ..	Leopold II., King .. ..	April 9 1835	Dec. 10 1865
Denmark .. ..	Christian IX., King .. ..	April 8 1818	Nov. 15 1863
England .. ..	Victoria I., Queen .. ..	May 24 1819	June 20 1837
France .. ..	Napoleon III., Emperor ..	April 20 1808	Dec. 2 1852
Greece .. ..	George I., King .. ..	Dec. 24 1845	June 6 1863
Holland .. ..	William III., King .. ..	Feb. 19 1817	Mar. 17 1849
Italy .. ..	Victor Emmanuel II., King	Mar. 14 1820	Mar. 23 1849
Portugal .. ..	Dom Louis I., King .. ..	Oct. 31 1838	Nov. 12 1861
Prussia .. ..	William I., King .. ..	Mar. 22 1797	Jan. 2 1861
Rome .. ..	Pius IX., Pope .. ..	May 13 1792	June 16 1846
Russia .. ..	Alexander II., Emperor ..	April 29 1818	Mar. 2 1855
Saxony .. ..	John, King .. ..	Dec. 12 1801	Aug. 9 1854
Spain .. ..	Maria Isabella II., Queen	Oct. 10 1830	Sept. 29 1833
Sweden and Norway	Charles XV., King .. ..	May 3 1826	July 8 1859
Turkey .. ..	Abdul Aziz Khan, Sultan	Feb. 9 1830	June 25 1861



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1867.

## STAMP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DUTIES.

### PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

From April, 1866, to April, 1867, all incomes of £100 per annum and not exceeding £200 are taxed at the rate of 4d. in the pound, after allowing a deduction of £60: for example, a man earning £100 will be rated only at £40; those of £200 and upwards, at 4d. in the pound.

**Exemption of Premiums from Income Tax.**—Under a recent Act of Parliament, the premiums paid by a person for an Assurance on his own life or on the life of his wife, or for a Deferred Annuity to his widow, are declared free from income tax, provided such Premiums do not exceed one-sixth of his returnable income.

### DUTIES PAYABLE ON INHABITED HOUSE OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF £20, OR UPWARDS.

The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade who shall expose to sale and sell any goods in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house, and in front and on the ground or basement story thereof; or by a person licensed to sell therein, by retail, beer &c.; or as a farmhouse by a tenant, or farm servant, and *bona fide* used for the purpose of husbandry only.—The duty is 9d. in the pound for dwelling-houses not occupied and used for any of the purposes described in the preceding.

**Exemptions.**—Market-gardens and nursery-grounds are not to be included in valuation of inhabited houses.

### DUTIES ON LEGACIES AND SUCCESSION TO REAL PROPERTY.

To children or their descendants, or lineal ancestors of the deceased	£1 0 0
Brother or sister, or their descendants	.. .. . 3 0 0
Uncle or aunt, or their descendants	.. .. . 5 0 0
Grand uncle or aunt, or their descendants	.. .. . 6 0 0
All other relations or strangers	.. .. . 10 0 0

The husband or wife of the deceased not chargeable with duty.

Probates and Letters of Administration are exempt, if the effects are under £100 in value.

### DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

	Per Annum
For servants aged 18 years and upwards	£1 1 0
Ditto under the age of 18 years	.. .. . 0 10 6
Ditto employed as under-gardeners	.. .. . 0 10 6
Ditto employed as under-gamekeepers	.. .. . 0 10 6

**Exemptions.**—Occasional waiters, potboys, helpers, or ostlers of licensed innkeepers.

### ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

Persons chargeable with the duty of assessed taxes for any carriage at the rate of £3 10s.	£2 12 9
Other persons	.. .. . 0 13 2

### GAME LICENSES.

If License or Certificate be taken out after April 5, and before Nov. 1, to expire on April 5 in the following year	£3 0 0
To expire on Oct. 31 in the same year in which the License or Certificate shall be taken out	2 0 0
If License or Certificate be taken out on or after Nov. 1 to expire on April 5 following	2 0 0
To deal in game	2 0 0

### DOGS.

For every dog, of whatever description or denomination .. 12s.  
Provided always, that no person shall be chargeable with duty to any greater amount than £39 12s. for any number of hounds, or £9 for any number of greyhounds, kept by him in any year.

**Exemptions.**—Any person in respect of any dog *bona fide* and wholly kept and used in the care of sheep and cattle, or in driving or removing the same; provided no such dog shall be a greyhound, hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier.

### HORSES LET TO HIRE.

(Omnibuses and Cabs excepted.)

Where the person taking out the license shall keep at one and the same time to let for hire one horse or one carriage only	£3 0 0
Where such person shall keep any greater number of horses or carriages, not exceeding two horses or two carriages	12 10 0
Not exceeding four horses or three carriages	20 0 0
Not exceeding eight horses or six carriages	30 0 0
Exceeding twenty horses or fifteen carriages	60 0 0

### HORSEDEALERS.

Horse dealers residing within the Bills of Mortality	£27 10
Ditto residing in the country	13 15

### DUTIES ON HORSES AND MULES.

For every horse kept or used for racing	£3 17 0
For every other horse, and for every mule, exceeding respectively the height of thirteen hands of four inches at each hand, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty	1 1 0
For every horse and mule exceeding the height of thirteen hands, kept for any other purpose	0 10 6
For every pony or mule not exceeding the height of thirteen hands, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty	0 10 6
And for every pony or mule kept for any other purpose	0 5 2

**Exemptions.**—Any horses or mules kept solely for the purposes of trade or husbandry.

### DUTIES ON CARRIAGES.

For every carriage with four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules	£3 10 0
Where drawn by one horse or mule only	2 0 0
For every carriage with four wheels, each being of less diameter than thirty inches, where drawn by two or more ponies or mules, neither of them exceeding thirteen hands in height	1 15 0
Where drawn by one such pony or mule only	1 0 0
For every carriage with less than four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules	2 0 0
Where drawn by one horse or mule only	0 15 0
Where drawn by one pony or mule not exceeding 13 hands in height	0 10 0
Carriages kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire, one half of the above-mentioned duties respectively.	
For any carriage with four wheels used by any common carrier	2 6 8
And where the same shall have less than four wheels	1 6 8
Mileage duty on stage coaches and omnibuses per mile	0 0 4

**Exemptions.**—Any waggon, van, cart, or other carriage to be used solely in the course of trade or husbandry.

### HACKNEY CARRIAGE FARES.—(CABS.)

**FARES BY DISTANCE.**—Carriages drawn by one horse.—For any distance within and not exceeding one mile, 6d.; for any distance exceeding one mile, 6d. for every mile, and for every part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed within a circumference of four miles from Charing-cross. 1s. per mile for every mile or part of a mile beyond the four-mile circumference when discharged beyond that circumference.

**FARE BY TIME.**—2s. for any time not exceeding one hour; 6d. for every fifteen minutes over the hour.

For every hackney carriage drawn by two horses, one third above the rates and fares hereinbefore mentioned.

The fares to be paid according to distance or time at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance.

No driver shall be compellable to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time between eight o'clock in the evening and six in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage, 6d. is to be paid for each person above two for the whole hiring, in addition to the above fares. Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one adult person.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a further sum of 2d. for every package carried outside the said carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

### LICENSES.

Appraisers	£2 0
Attorneys, &c., London (or within ten miles), Edinburgh, and Dublin	9 0
Ditto elsewhere	6 0
Conveyancers, special pleaders, and equity draughtsmen:	
London and Dublin	9 0
Elsewhere	6 0
(Half only for the first three years of being in practice.)	
Auctioneers	10 0
Bankers	30 0
Hawkers and pedlars, for each horse, &c., used	4 0
" on foot	2 0
(These may be obtained for half a year, expiring Jan. 31 or July 31 at half the rate.)	
House-agents	2 0
Medicine-vendors, London	2 0
" in any corporate town	0 10
" elsewhere	0 5
Pawnbrokers, London	15 0
" elsewhere	7 10
Plate-dealers, selling above 2 oz. of gold and 30 oz. of silver plate	5 15
" under the above weight	2 6
For marriages, special	5 0
" not special	0 10

(The 5s. stamp duty on marriage certificates, and certificates of having received the Holy Sacrament, the stamp duty on the declaration made in order to marry without a license before a registrar, are all repealed by a recent Act.)

To hold a perpetual curacy	6 10
For non-residence	1 10
To stage and hackney carriage drivers, conductors, and watermen	0 5

### LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCES.

Policy of Insurance made upon any life where the sum insured shall not exceed £25	£ s. d.
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £500, then for every £50, and any fractional part of £50	0 0 3
Exceeding £500 and not exceeding £1000, then for every £100, and any fractional part of £100	0 0 6
And where it shall exceed £1000, for every £1000, and any fractional part of £1000	0 1 0
Policy of assurance for loss or damage by fire	0 1 0
Against accident or for plate glass—Premium not exceeding 2s. 6d.	0 0 1
Premium not exceeding 5s.	0 0 3
Exceeding 5s., for every 5s. or fraction	0 0 3
Fire Insurance upon all goods, wares, merchandise, &c., for every £100 per annum	0 1 6

Settlement of Money or Stock, per £100	0 5 0
Transfer of Stock not public	1 10 0
If upon Sale, per cent	0 10 0
If upon Mortgage, per cent	0 2 6
Passport Stamps	0 0 6
Bill of Lading of or for goods or merchandise	0 0 6
Charterparty	5 0 0
Certificate of Registration of Designs	5 0 0
Patents for inventions, various documents	1s. to 100 0 0

### SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset House are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and at Gresham House, 24, Old Broad-street, on Mondays, from 11 to 2 o'clock, for London; and from the country on the other days from 10 to 4 o'clock.



## STAMP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DUTIES.

## RECEIPTS.

For £2 and upwards .. .. . One Penny.  
 N.B. Persons receiving the money are to pay the duty.  
 Receipts may be stamped within fourteen days of date on payment of £5, or within the month on payment of £10, penalty: after that time they cannot be stamped.  
 Penalty for giving a receipt without a stamp, £10.  
 Penalty for not effectually cancelling or obliterating adhesive stamps when used, £10.  
 Penalty for frauds in the use of adhesive stamps, £20.

## AGREEMENTS (NOT UNDER SEAL).

Of the value of £5 or upwards .. .. . 6d.  
 If the agreement contains 2160 words, or upwards, then for every quantity of 1080 words over the first 1080 a further progressive duty of .. .. . 6d.  
 Agreements for letting houses or rooms for less than a year, at a weekly or monthly rental not exceeding 3s. 6d. per week require only a penny stamp.  
 Exemptions.—Letters containing any agreement in respect of merchandise, by post, between merchants or traders in Great Britain or Ireland, residing, and actually being, at the time, at the distance of fifty miles from each other; agreements relating to sale of goods; to hire of labourers, servants, and seamen; and to rack-rent leases under £5 per annum.  
 Agreements may be stamped within fourteen days after date without penalty, and at any time after fourteen days on payment of £10 penalty.

## LEASES AND CONVEYANCES.

Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, at a yearly rent, for less than thirty-five years, or less than a year, without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum paid for the same:—  
 Yearly rent not exceeding £5 .. 0 6 Exceed. £25 and not exc. £50 .. 5 0  
 Exceed. £5 and not exc. £10 .. 1 0 " 50 " 75 .. 7 6  
 " 10 " 15 .. 1 6 " 75 " 100 .. 10 0  
 " 15 " 20 .. 2 0 " 100 then for every £50 .. 5 0  
 " 20 " 25 .. 2 6 or any fractional part of £50 .. 5 0  
 Lease or Tack of any lands tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects for any term of years exceeding thirty-five, at a yearly rent, with or without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum.

	Term not exceeding 100 Years.	Term exceeding 100 Years.
Where yearly rent not exceeding £5 ..	£ s. d. 0 3 0	£ s. d. 0 6 0
And where exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10 ..	0 6 0	0 12 0
" 10 ..	0 9 0	0 18 0
" 15 ..	0 12 0	1 4 0
" 20 ..	0 15 0	1 10 0
" 25 ..	0 18 0	1 16 0
" 30 ..	0 21 0	1 22 0
" 35 ..	0 24 0	1 28 0
" 40 ..	0 27 0	1 34 0
" 45 ..	0 30 0	1 40 0
" 50 ..	0 33 0	1 46 0
" 55 ..	0 36 0	1 52 0
" 60 ..	0 39 0	1 58 0
" 65 ..	0 42 0	2 04 0
" 70 ..	0 45 0	2 10 0
" 75 ..	0 48 0	2 16 0
" 80 ..	0 51 0	2 22 0
" 85 ..	0 54 0	2 28 0
" 90 ..	0 57 0	2 34 0
" 95 ..	0 60 0	2 40 0
" 100 ..	0 63 0	2 46 0
" 105 ..	0 66 0	2 52 0
" 110 ..	0 69 0	2 58 0
" 115 ..	0 72 0	3 04 0
" 120 ..	0 75 0	3 10 0
" 125 ..	0 78 0	3 16 0
" 130 ..	0 81 0	3 22 0
" 135 ..	0 84 0	3 28 0
" 140 ..	0 87 0	3 34 0
" 145 ..	0 90 0	3 40 0
" 150 ..	0 93 0	3 46 0
" 155 ..	0 96 0	3 52 0
" 160 ..	0 99 0	3 58 0
" 165 ..	1 02 0	4 04 0
" 170 ..	1 05 0	4 10 0
" 175 ..	1 08 0	4 16 0
" 180 ..	1 11 0	4 22 0
" 185 ..	1 14 0	4 28 0
" 190 ..	1 17 0	4 34 0
" 195 ..	1 20 0	4 40 0
" 200 ..	1 23 0	4 46 0
" 205 ..	1 26 0	4 52 0
" 210 ..	1 29 0	4 58 0
" 215 ..	1 32 0	5 04 0
" 220 ..	1 35 0	5 10 0
" 225 ..	1 38 0	5 16 0
" 230 ..	1 41 0	5 22 0
" 235 ..	1 44 0	5 28 0
" 240 ..	1 47 0	5 34 0
" 245 ..	1 50 0	5 40 0
" 250 ..	1 53 0	5 46 0
" 255 ..	1 56 0	5 52 0
" 260 ..	1 59 0	5 58 0
" 265 ..	2 02 0	6 04 0
" 270 ..	2 05 0	6 10 0
" 275 ..	2 08 0	6 16 0
" 280 ..	2 11 0	6 22 0
" 285 ..	2 14 0	6 28 0
" 290 ..	2 17 0	6 34 0
" 295 ..	2 20 0	6 40 0
" 300 ..	2 23 0	6 46 0
" 305 ..	2 26 0	6 52 0
" 310 ..	2 29 0	6 58 0
" 315 ..	2 32 0	7 04 0
" 320 ..	2 35 0	7 10 0
" 325 ..	2 38 0	7 16 0
" 330 ..	2 41 0	7 22 0
" 335 ..	2 44 0	7 28 0
" 340 ..	2 47 0	7 34 0
" 345 ..	2 50 0	7 40 0
" 350 ..	2 53 0	7 46 0
" 355 ..	2 56 0	7 52 0
" 360 ..	2 59 0	7 58 0
" 365 ..	3 02 0	8 04 0
" 370 ..	3 05 0	8 10 0
" 375 ..	3 08 0	8 16 0
" 380 ..	3 11 0	8 22 0
" 385 ..	3 14 0	8 28 0
" 390 ..	3 17 0	8 34 0
" 395 ..	3 20 0	8 40 0
" 400 ..	3 23 0	8 46 0
" 405 ..	3 26 0	8 52 0
" 410 ..	3 29 0	8 58 0
" 415 ..	3 32 0	9 04 0
" 420 ..	3 35 0	9 10 0
" 425 ..	3 38 0	9 16 0
" 430 ..	3 41 0	9 22 0
" 435 ..	3 44 0	9 28 0
" 440 ..	3 47 0	9 34 0
" 445 ..	3 50 0	9 40 0
" 450 ..	3 53 0	9 46 0
" 455 ..	3 56 0	9 52 0
" 460 ..	3 59 0	9 58 0
" 465 ..	4 02 0	10 04 0
" 470 ..	4 05 0	10 10 0
" 475 ..	4 08 0	10 16 0
" 480 ..	4 11 0	10 22 0
" 485 ..	4 14 0	10 28 0
" 490 ..	4 17 0	10 34 0
" 495 ..	4 20 0	10 40 0
" 500 ..	4 23 0	10 46 0
" 505 ..	4 26 0	10 52 0
" 510 ..	4 29 0	10 58 0
" 515 ..	4 32 0	11 04 0
" 520 ..	4 35 0	11 10 0
" 525 ..	4 38 0	11 16 0
" 530 ..	4 41 0	11 22 0
" 535 ..	4 44 0	11 28 0
" 540 ..	4 47 0	11 34 0
" 545 ..	4 50 0	11 40 0
" 550 ..	4 53 0	11 46 0
" 555 ..	4 56 0	11 52 0
" 560 ..	4 59 0	11 58 0
" 565 ..	5 02 0	12 04 0
" 570 ..	5 05 0	12 10 0
" 575 ..	5 08 0	12 16 0
" 580 ..	5 11 0	12 22 0
" 585 ..	5 14 0	12 28 0
" 590 ..	5 17 0	12 34 0
" 595 ..	5 20 0	12 40 0
" 600 ..	5 23 0	12 46 0
" 605 ..	5 26 0	12 52 0
" 610 ..	5 29 0	12 58 0
" 615 ..	5 32 0	13 04 0
" 620 ..	5 35 0	13 10 0
" 625 ..	5 38 0	13 16 0
" 630 ..	5 41 0	13 22 0
" 635 ..	5 44 0	13 28 0
" 640 ..	5 47 0	13 34 0
" 645 ..	5 50 0	13 40 0
" 650 ..	5 53 0	13 46 0
" 655 ..	5 56 0	13 52 0
" 660 ..	5 59 0	13 58 0
" 665 ..	6 02 0	14 04 0
" 670 ..	6 05 0	14 10 0
" 675 ..	6 08 0	14 16 0
" 680 ..	6 11 0	14 22 0
" 685 ..	6 14 0	14 28 0
" 690 ..	6 17 0	14 34 0
" 695 ..	6 20 0	14 40 0
" 700 ..	6 23 0	14 46 0
" 705 ..	6 26 0	14 52 0
" 710 ..	6 29 0	14 58 0
" 715 ..	6 32 0	15 04 0
" 720 ..	6 35 0	15 10 0
" 725 ..	6 38 0	15 16 0
" 730 ..	6 41 0	15 22 0
" 735 ..	6 44 0	15 28 0
" 740 ..	6 47 0	15 34 0
" 745 ..	6 50 0	15 40 0
" 750 ..	6 53 0	15 46 0
" 755 ..	6 56 0	15 52 0
" 760 ..	6 59 0	15 58 0
" 765 ..	7 02 0	16 04 0
" 770 ..	7 05 0	16 10 0
" 775 ..	7 08 0	16 16 0
" 780 ..	7 11 0	16 22 0
" 785 ..	7 14 0	16 28 0
" 790 ..	7 17 0	16 34 0
" 795 ..	7 20 0	16 40 0
" 800 ..	7 23 0	16 46 0
" 805 ..	7 26 0	16 52 0
" 810 ..	7 29 0	16 58 0
" 815 ..	7 32 0	17 04 0
" 820 ..	7 35 0	17 10 0
" 825 ..	7 38 0	17 16 0
" 830 ..	7 41 0	17 22 0
" 835 ..	7 44 0	17 28 0
" 840 ..	7 47 0	17 34 0
" 845 ..	7 50 0	17 40 0
" 850 ..	7 53 0	17 46 0
" 855 ..	7 56 0	17 52 0
" 860 ..	7 59 0	17 58 0
" 865 ..	8 02 0	18 04 0
" 870 ..	8 05 0	18 10 0
" 875 ..	8 08 0	18 16 0
" 880 ..	8 11 0	18 22 0
" 885 ..	8 14 0	18 28 0
" 890 ..	8 17 0	18 34 0
" 895 ..	8 20 0	18 40 0
" 900 ..	8 23 0	18 46 0
" 905 ..	8 26 0	18 52 0
" 910 ..	8 29 0	18 58 0
" 915 ..	8 32 0	19 04 0
" 920 ..	8 35 0	19 10 0
" 925 ..	8 38 0	19 16 0
" 930 ..	8 41 0	19 22 0
" 935 ..	8 44 0	19 28 0
" 940 ..	8 47 0	19 34 0
" 945 ..	8 50 0	19 40 0
" 950 ..	8 53 0	19 46 0
" 955 ..	8 56 0	19 52 0
" 960 ..	8 59 0	19 58 0
" 965 ..	9 02 0	20 04 0
" 970 ..	9 05 0	20 10 0
" 975 ..	9 08 0	20 16 0
" 980 ..	9 11 0	20 22 0
" 985 ..	9 14 0	20 28 0
" 990 ..	9 17 0	20 34 0
" 995 ..	9 20 0	20 40 0
" 1000 ..	9 23 0	20 46 0

## LETTER OR POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Letter or Power of Attorney, or commission or factory in the nature thereof .. .. . £1 10 0  
 And where the same, together with any schedule or other matter put or indorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein, over and above the first 1080 words, a further progressive duty of 20s. under 55th George III, but under Act of 1850 .. .. . 0 10 0  
 Power for payment of an annual sum not exceeding £10, or a sum not exceeding £20 .. .. . 0 5 0

## ADMISSIONS.

To act in any Court as Advocate .. .. . £50  
 To the degree of a Barrister-at-law in England or Ireland .. .. . 50  
 As Attorney, Solicitor, or Proctor in England or Ireland .. .. . 25  
 To act as Notary Public in England .. .. . 30  
 To be Fellow of College of Physicians .. .. . 25  
 To a Corporation in respect of privilege .. .. . 1  
 To ditto any other ground .. .. . 3

## BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES, &amp;c.

INLAND BILL OF EXCHANGE, DRAFT, or Order for Payment to the Bearer, or to order, at any time otherwise than on Demand, of any sum of money:—

	£ s. d.
Not exceeding £5 ..	0 0 1
Exc. £5 and not exc. £10 ..	0 0 2
" 10 " 25 ..	0 0 3
" 25 " 50 ..	0 0 6
" 50 " 75 ..	0 0 9
" 75 " 100 ..	0 1 0
" 100 " 200 ..	0 2 0
" 200 " 300 ..	0 3 0
" 300 " 400 ..	0 4 0
" 400 " 500 ..	0 5 0
" 500 " 750 ..	0 7 6
" 750 " 1000 ..	0 10 0
" 1000 " 1500 ..	0 15 0
" 1500 " 2000 ..	1 0 0
" 2000 " 3000 ..	1 10 0
" 3000 " 4000 ..	2 0 0
£4000 and upwards, <i>ad valorem</i> duty of 10s. per £1000.	

FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn in, but payable out of, the United Kingdom—if drawn singly, or otherwise than in a set of three or more—the same duty as on an Inland Bill of the same amount and tenor. If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set where the sum payable thereby shall .. .. . s. d.

Not exceed £25 ..	0 0 1
Above £25 and not exc. £50 ..	0 0 2
" 50 " 75 ..	0 0 3
" 75 " 100 ..	0 0 4
" 100 " 200 ..	0 0 8
" 200 " 300 ..	0 1 0
" 300 " 400 ..	0 1 4
" 400 " 500 ..	0 1 8
" 500 " 750 ..	0 2 6
" 750 " 1000 ..	0 3 4
" 1000 " 1500 ..	0 5 0
" 1500 " 2000 ..	0 6 8
" 2000 " 3000 ..	0 10 0
" 3000 " 4000 ..	0 13 4
" 4000 " 5000 ..	0 16 8

Exceeding £4000, for every £1000 or fraction .. .. . 3 4

Foreign Bill of Exchange drawn out of, and payable within, the United Kingdom, not exceeding £500, same as Inland Bill.

Ditto, exceeding £500, 1s. per £100.  
 Foreign Bill of Exchange drawn out of, and payable out of, the United Kingdom, but indorsed or negotiated within the United Kingdom, same duty as on Foreign Bill drawn within the United Kingdom and payable out of the United Kingdom.

Bills indorsed out of the United Kingdom the same only as on Inland Bill, otherwise than on demand.

## CHEQUES, DRAFTS, OR ORDERS ON DEMAND.

All Drafts, Warrants, or Orders for the payment of money are chargeable with a stamp duty of one penny, by using an adhesive receipt stamp, which must be cancelled by the person drawing the cheque, draft, or order, by writing his name on the stamp.

## BONDS.

Not exceeding ..	£50 .. 1s. 3d.	Exc. £150 and not exc. £200 ..	5s. 0d.
Exc. £50 and not exc. 100 ..	2 6	" 200 " 250 ..	6 3
" 100 " 150 ..	3 9	" 250 " 300 ..	7 6

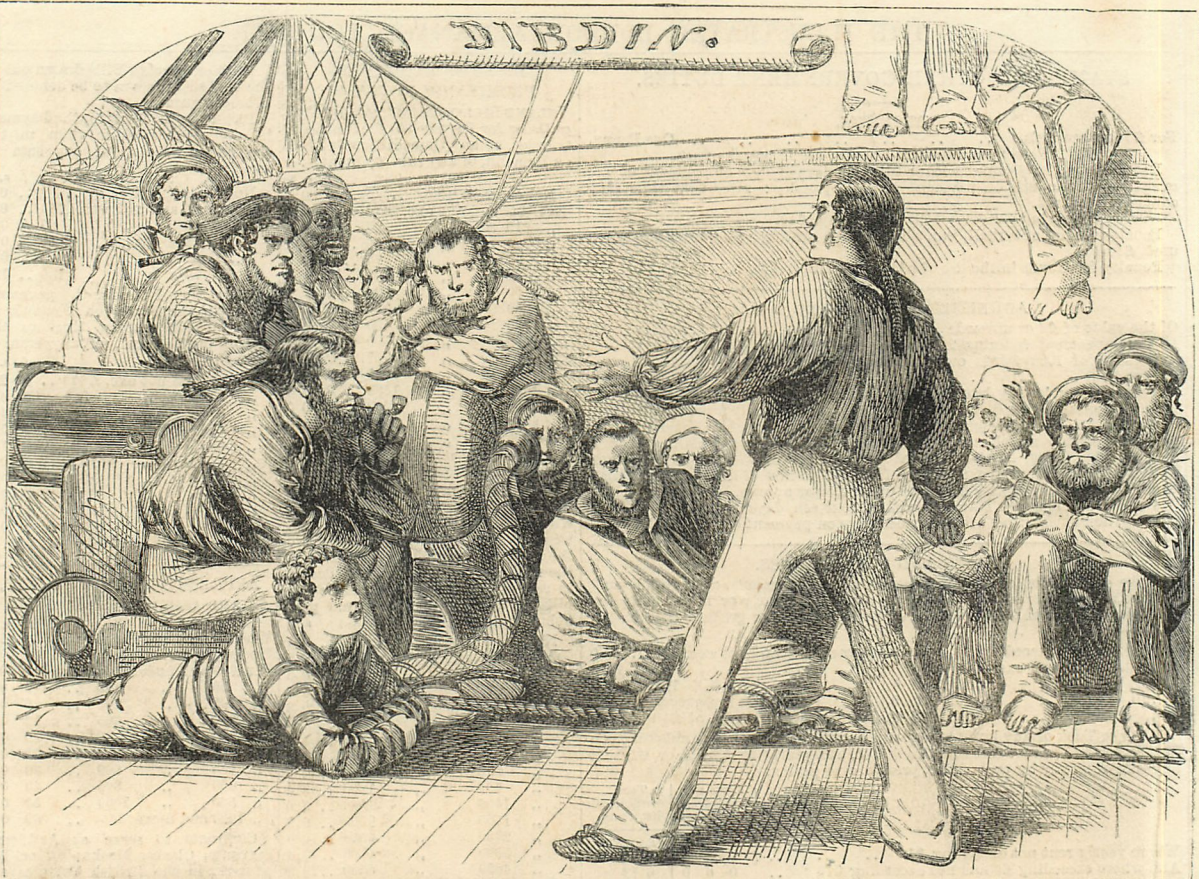
Transfer of Mortgages, for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, 6d.

And where any such bond or mortgage shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein over and above the first 1080 words there shall be charged the further progressive duty following—viz., where such bond or mortgage shall be chargeable with any *ad valorem* stamp duty, not exceeding 10s., a further progressive duty equal to the amount of such *ad valorem* duty or duties. And in every other case a further progressive duty of 10s. See, as to Inland Revenue Bonds, the 18th and 19th Vict., c. 78, s. 6.

## PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS—STAMP DUTIES ON.

On petition for grant of letters patent ..	£5 0 0
On certificate of record of notice to proceed ..	5 0 0
On warrant of law officer for letters patent ..	5 0 0
On the sealing of letters patent ..	5 0 0
On specification ..	5 0 0
On the letters patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the third year ..	50 0 0
On the letters patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the seventh year ..	100 0 0
On certificate of record of notice of objections ..	2 0 0
On certificate of every search and inspection ..	0 1 0
On certificate of entry of assignment or license ..	0 5 0
On certificate of assignment or license ..	0 5 0
On application for disclaimer ..	5 0 0
On caveat against disclaimer ..	2 0 0





DIBDIN SINGING IN THE FORECASTLE OF A MAN-OF-WAR.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.										HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.																		
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.					Moon's Age.	After Sunset.					London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.																			
								O'Clock.						O'Clock.					Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.		Aftern.																	
																	1	2	3	4	5											7	8	9	10	11				
1	M	Battle of the Boyne, 1690	3 48	3 27	8 18	3 39	7 32											0											0 55	1 22	10 11	10 38	182							
2	Tu	Visit. <i>Virg. Mary</i>	3 49	3 38	8 17	4 45	8 27											1											1 47	2 12	11 3	11 28	183							
3	W	Dog Days begin	3 50	3 50	8 17	5 56	9 12											2											2 40	3 5	11 56	—	184							
4	Th	<i>Trans. St Martin.</i>	3 51	4 18	16	7 13	9 50											3											3 31	3 55	0 21	0 47	185							
5	F	Battle of Sedgemoor, 1685	3 52	4 12	8 16	8 31	10 22											4											4 19	4 44	1 11	1 35	186							
6	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends	3 53	4 22	8 15	9 46	10 51											5											5 8	5 31	2 0	2 24	187							
7	S	3RD SUND. AFT. TRINITY	3 54	4 32	8 15	10 55	11 17											6											5 56	6 20	2 47	3 12	188							
8	M	Length of day 16h. 19m.	3 56	4 42	8 15	Aftern.	11 42											7											6 45	7 9	3 36	4 1	189							
9	Tu	Edmund Burke died, 1797	3 56	4 51	8 14	1 14	Morn.											8											7 36	8 4	4 25	4 52	190							
10	W	London Bridge burnt, 1212	3 57	5 0	8 13	2 18	0 7											9											8 35	9 8	5 20	5 51	191							
11	Th	Jack Cade killed, 1450	3 58	5 8	8 13	3 22	0 34											10											9 39	10 11	6 24	6 55	192							
12	F	West India Decks opened, 1806	3 59	5 16	8 12	4 22	1 4											11											10 43	11 17	7 27	7 59	193							
13	S	Buckingham Palace completed, 1837	4 0	5 23	8 11	5 18	1 38											12											11 50	—	8 33	9 6	194							
14	S	4TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4 1	5 30	8 10	6 10	2 17											13											0 19	0 44	9 35	10 0	195							
15	M	<i>St. Swithin</i>	4 2	5 37	8 9	6 57	3 2											14											1 6	1 26	10 22	10 42	196							
16	Tu	Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723	4 3	5 43	8 8	7 39	3 52											15											1 49	2 8	11 5	11 24	197							
17	W	Charlotte Corday executed, 1793	4 4	5 48	8 7	8 15	4 47											16											2 26	2 45	11 42	—	198							
18	Th	Battle of Vienna, 1683	4 5	5 53	8 6	8 46	5 46											17											3 2	3 18	0 1	0 18	199							
19	F	Princess Augusta born, 1822	4 6	5 58	8 5	9 14	6 48											18											3 35	3 51	0 34	0 51	200							
20	S	<i>Margaret V. and M.</i>	4 7	6 28	8 4	9 39	7 54											19											4 8	4 26	1 7	1 24	201							
21	S	5TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4 9	6 58	8 3	10 5	9 0											20											4 43	5 1	1 42	1 59	202							
22	M	<i>Mary Magdalene</i>	4 10	6 8	8 2	10 30	10 8											21											5 19	5 38	2 17	2 35	203							
23	Tu	Battle of Salamanca, 1812	4 11	6 10	8 0	10 56	11 17											22											5 57	6 19	2 54	3 13	204							
24	W	Gibraltar taken by Sir G. Rooke, 1704	4 12	6 12	7 58	11 24	Aftern.											23											6 41	7 6	3 35	3 57	205							
25	Th	<i>St. James</i>	4 14	6 13	7 56	11 58	1 42											24											7 31	8 1	4 22	4 47	206							
26	F	<i>St. Anne</i> Duchess of Camb. born, 1797	4 15	6 14	7 54	Morn.	2 56											25											8 34	9 10	5 17	5 50	207							
27	S	Battle of Talavera, 1809	4 17	6 14	7 53	0 37	4 7											26											9 46	10 22	6 26	7 2	208							
28	S	6TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4 19	6 13	7 51	1 26	5 14											27											11 0	11 37	7 38	8 16	209							
29	M	Andrew Marvel died, 1673	4 21	6 12	7 50	2 23	6 12											28											—	0 10	8 53	9 26	210							
30	Tu	Archdeacon Paley born, 1743	4 23	6 10	7 49	3 31	7 2											29											0 41	1 11	9 57	10 27	211							
31	W	St. Helena discovered, 1502	4 24	6 8	7 47	4 46	7 44											30											1 38	2 5	10 54	11 21	212							





"THE WALK FROM SCHOOL," BY J. SANT, R.A.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



LIST OF EMINENT PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED  
DURING THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

\* \* *Memoirs of all these, with the arms and portraits of some, are to be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*

1865.  
Aug. 26.—Palmer, Sir John Henry, seventh Baronet, of Carlton.  
27.—Brown, the Right Hon. General Sir George G.C.B., K.H. Colonel 32nd Foot, and Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, lately commanding the forces in Ireland, one of the most distinguished soldiers of his time.  
27.—Halliburton, the Hon. Thomas Chandler, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, the celebrated author of "Sam Slick."  
28.—Gordon, Lord Henry, fourth son of George, ninth Marquis of Huntly.  
28.—Adams, the Hon. William Henry, Chief Justice of her Majesty's Colony of Hong-Kong, and late M.P.  
31.—Anderson, Major-General William Cochran, a Waterloo officer, who attracted considerable attention as an Evangelical preacher.  
In Aug.—Coxe, the Ven. Archdeacon Richard Charles, a popular and esteemed clergyman, and author of several poetical and theological works.  
Sept. 2.—Hamilton, Sir William Rowan, Astronomer Royal of Ireland, of considerable note in the scientific world.  
4.—Ferguson, General Sir J., G.C.B., Colonel 43rd Foot, a Peninsular officer.  
4.—Moore, Mrs., the widow of the poet "Tom Moore."  
8.—Johnson-Walsh, the Rev. Sir Hunt Henry, third Baronet, of Ballykilcaven, Queen's County.  
9.—Smyth, Admiral William Henry, F.R.S., the distinguished hydrographer.  
10.—Forrest, Dr. John, C.B., one of the best medical officers of his day in the British Army.  
11.—Lamoricière, General Louis Léon Juchault de, a distinguished French commander.  
13.—Strathmore, the Right Hon. Thomas, twelfth Earl of.  
15.—Oakley, the Rev. Charles Edward, B.C.L., F.R.G.S., Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.  
19.—Hogge, Colonel Charles, C.B., R.A., an officer of merit and distinction.  
22.—Boothby, the Rev. Sir Brooke William, tenth Baronet, of Broadlow Ash, in the county of Derby, and Rector of Welwyn, Herts.  
23.—Farncomb, Thomas, Esq., Lord Mayor of London in 1849.  
24.—Bartholomew, the Ven. Archdeacon John, of Barnstaple, and Canon of Exeter.  
25.—Madduff, Major-General John, C.B., who commanded the Oude division at Lucknow.  
26.—Thompson, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Raikes Trigge, second Baronet, of Hartsbourne, in the county of Herts.  
28.—Watkins, Colonel John Lloyd Vaughan, M.P. for Brecon.  
28.—Arden, the Rev. Henry Cotton, of Longcroft Hall, Staffordshire.  
28.—Oliveira, Benjamin, Esq., formerly M.P., and a well-known politician.  
30.—Raglan, the Right Hon. Georgiana, Lady, wife of the present Baron.  
30.—Kitchen, Rear-Admiral William Hewgill, a Copenhagen officer.  
30.—Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, a Peninsular officer.  
In Sept.—Bonaparte, his Highness Joseph Lucien Charles Napoleon, Prince of Canino and Musignano.  
In Sept.—Williamson, the Rev. Richard, D.D., the munificent restorer of the parish abbey church of Purshore, Worcestershire, of which he was Vicar.  
In Sept.—Moore, the Rev. Robert, M.A., Rector of Hanton, Kent, and son of the Most Rev. Dr. Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury.  
In Sept.—Rickards, the Rev. Samuel, M.A., the well-known and worthy Vicar of Stowlangtoft, Suffolk.  
In Sept.—Encke, Johann Franz, the celebrated German astronomer.  
In Sept.—Duperrey, Louis Isidore, a distinguished French savant and navigator.  
In Sept.—Herring, Mr. J. F., the celebrated animal-painter.  
Oct. 4.—Pearson, the Rev. John Norman, M.A.  
5.—Mainwaring, Rear-Admiral Edward Reeves P.  
5.—Leigh, Egerton, Esq., of West Hall, High Leigh, and Jodrell Hall, Cheshire.  
6.—Richardson, Charles, LL.D., a distinguished lexicographer.  
9.—Stowell, the Rev. Hugh, M.A., Canon of Chester, a leading Evangelical clergyman of the Church of England.  
18.—Palmerston, the Right Hon. Henry John, third Viscount, K.G., G.C.B., M.P., P.C., First Lord of the Treasury, one of the most illustrious statesmen of his age.  
20.—Gore, the Right Hon. John Prendergast, third Viscount.  
20.—Parker, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur C., 71st Foot, a Crimean and Indian officer of credit.  
30.—Compton, the Hon. Sir Charles, S.L., first Puisne Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, a very able and learned lawyer.  
31.—Eyre, Major General John, a Peninsular officer of merit and note.  
In Oct.—Hardinge, the Right Hon. Emily Jane, Dowager Viscountess, widow of the illustrious Indian commander.  
In Oct.—Crawford, Captain William, formerly of the Royal Scots Greys, one of the most diligent cavalry soldiers in the Army.  
In Oct.—Costello, Dudley, Esq., an able and amiable writer, reviewer, and essayist.  
Nov. 1.—Cotton, Lady Augusta Maria, widow of the eminent General Sir William Cotton, G.C.B., K.C.H.  
1.—Lindley, Dr. John, Ph.D., F.R.S., the very eminent botanist.  
3.—Fonblanque, John Samuel Martin, Esq., barrister-at-law, and a Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy.  
6.—Ramsay, Lieutenant-Colonel William Burnett, an earnest advocate of various philanthropic and religious movements.  
9.—Lewis, Lady Maria Theresa, an agreeable and successful writer, widow of the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., the eminent statesman.  
9.—Dupin, Andrew M. J. J., a celebrated French lawyer, advocate, and politician.  
10.—Belgium, Leopold I., the illustrious King of, one of the wisest of modern sovereigns.  
11.—Brooke, Sir Richard, sixth Bart., of Norton Priory, in the county of Chester.  
12.—Gaskell, Mrs. Elizabeth Cleghorn, a popular and talented writer.  
16.—Austin, Vice-Admiral Sir Horatio Thomas, K.C.B., a very able naval officer.  
17.—Beauleclerk, Lord Frederick Chas. Peter, a Captain in the R.N.  
18.—Dillon, the Right Hon. Charles Henry, fourteenth Viscount.  
18.—Burns, Colonel James Glencairn, of the Bengal Infantry, son of the poet Robert Burns.  
20.—Palmer, the Rev. Henry, M.A., of Dorney Court, Bucks.  
21.—Dimsdale, the Hon. Thomas Robert, fourth Baron.  
23.—Pettigrew, Thomas Joseph, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., a distinguished archaeologist.  
26.—Nethorpe, Sir John, eighth Baronet, of Gray's Inn, in the county of Middlesex.

- 27.—Phillips, Lieutenant-General John Alexander, a very gallant and distinguished officer of the R.M.  
29.—Wodehouse, the Hon. Mrs. W.  
30.—Bromley, Sir Richard Madox, K.C.B., a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.  
30.—Mingaye, Admiral Wm. James.  
30.—Talbot, Miss Anne.  
In Nov.—Reeve, Lovell Augustus, Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., a noted and praiseworthy publisher and collector.  
In Nov.—Barth, Dr. Heinrich, the celebrated erudite traveller.  
Dec. 3.—Sullivan, Sir Charles, fourth Baronet, of Thames Ditton, in the county of Surrey.  
8.—Tempest, Sir Charles Robert, Bart., of Broughton Hall, in the county of York, a great agriculturist.  
11.—Easthope, Sir John, Bart., of Firgrove, in the county of Surrey, for many years a M.P., an active Whig politician.  
14.—St. Maur, Lord Edward.  
15.—Bishop, Sir George Curzon, tenth Bart., of Parham Park, in the county of Sussex.  
19.—Grey, the Hon. William George, Chargé d'Affaires at Paris.  
23.—Eastlake, Sir Charles Lock, President of the Royal Academy.  
23.—Winniett, Augustus Julia, Lady, widow of Sir William Winniett, R.N., Governor of the Gold Coast.  
24.—Malcolm, Sir John, Bart., of Balbodie and Grange, Fifeshire.  
24.—Fitzmaurice, Major-General John, K.H., a Peninsular officer.  
25.—Whinyates, Gen. Sir Edward Charles, K.C.B., K.H., Colonel Commandant of B Brigade R.H.A., a Peninsular and Waterloo officer.  
29.—Holyoke-Goodricke, Sir Francis Lytton, Baronet, of Ribstone Hall, in the county of York.  
29.—Mellish, Robert Charles, K.H., a Gentleman Usher to the late Queen Adelaide.  
31.—Bremer, Miss Fredrika, the celebrated Swedish novelist.  
In Dec.—Murray, the Hon. John Oliphant, for many years Chamberlain to the Bavarian Court, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael of Merit.  
In Dec.—Forchhammer, Professor, an eminent geologist.  
In 1865.—Hassard, Lieutenant-Colonel Jason, 57th Regiment, killed while successfully leading his men to the assault of Otupawa, New Zealand.  
1866.  
Jan. 1.—Baynes, Sir William, second Baronet, of Harefield Place, in the county of Middlesex.  
1.—Sykes, Sir Francis William, fourth Baronet, of Basildon, Berks.  
3.—Finch-Hatton, the Hon. and Rev. Daniel Heneage, a chaplain in ordinary to the Queen.  
4.—Sullivan, the Right Hon. Lawrence, a very efficient member of the War Department, brother-in-law to the late Viscount Palmerston.  
4.—Paget, Colonel Frederick, nephew of the first Marquis of Anglesey.  
5.—Limerick, the Right Hon. William Henry, second Earl of.  
5.—McGillycuddy, Richard, called, as chief of his sept, "the McGillycuddy of the Reeks."  
6.—Cooper, Sir Astley Paston, second Baronet, of Gadebridge, Herts.  
6.—Corrigan, Captain John Joseph, 3rd Dragoon Guards, a meritorious officer.  
7.—Churchill, Frances, Dowager Lady, widow of the first Baron.  
11.—Palmer, George Harry, Esq., barrister-at-law, the able Secretary to the Law Amendment Society, drowned in the London.  
11.—Woolley, the Rev. John, D.C.L., Principal of the University of Sidney, drowned in the London.  
11.—Wellesley, the Rev. Henry, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford.  
11.—Draper, the Rev. Daniel, a well-known and highly-respected Wesleyan minister in Australia, drowned in the London.  
11.—Brooke, Gustavus Vasa, a tragedian of much merit and popularity, drowned in the London.  
11.—Martin, John Bohum, the valorous and all-worthy captain of the London, who, sacrificing his life to his duty, perished in that ill-fated vessel.  
13.—Love, General Sir Jas. Frederick, G.C.B., K.H., a Peninsular and Waterloo officer.  
13.—Harvey, William, a celebrated artist and illustrator of books.  
14.—MacGregor, Sir John, M.D., K.C.B., a distinguished military surgeon and physician.  
14.—East, the Hon. Hinton, one of the oldest landed proprietors of Jamaica, and a member of the Legislative Council.  
19.—Petro, George, LL.D., an eminent antiquary of Dublin.  
20.—Mynors, Peter Rickards, Esq., of Treago, in the county of Hereford, and Evancoyd, in the county of Radnor.  
20.—Moore, Captain John, R.N., C.B., who served with distinction in the Russian War, A.D.C. to the Queen.  
20.—McQueen, Major Donald John, K.H., a Military Knight of Windsor and a gallant Peninsular officer.  
24.—Elwes, Cary Charles, Esq., of Great Billing, Northants, and Koxby and Briggs, Lincolnshire.  
25.—Jackson, Major-General John Napper, Colonel 99th Foot, a Peninsular officer of note.  
27.—Gibson, John, R.A., a most distinguished sculptor.  
30.—Stonhouse, Sir Timothy Vansittart, fourteenth Baronet, of Hadley, in the county of Berks.  
31.—Riddell, Mary, Dowager Lady, widow of Sir James Milles Riddell, Bart.  
In Jan.—D'Azeglio, the Marquis Massimo Paparelli, an Italian politician of considerable note.  
In Jan.—Latour, General Peter Augustus, C.B., K.H., a distinguished Peninsular officer.  
In Jan.—Walker, Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac, a Peninsular officer.  
Feb. 1.—Milltown, the Right Hon. Joseph, fourth Earl of, K.P.  
6.—Monteagle, the Right Hon. Thomas, first Baron, P.C., an active Whig politician, who held various high offices of state.  
6.—Macfarlane, the Rev. James, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland.  
6.—Trotter, Lieut.-Colonel William, of the Durham Volunteer Rifles.  
7.—Clonmel, the Right Hon. John Henry, third Earl of, a very popular and benevolent Irish nobleman.  
7.—Meade, Lady Mary, fifth daughter of Henry, third Earl of Harewood, and wife of the Hon. Robert Henry Meade.  
7.—Savage, Lieut.-Gen. Henry John, R.E., a Peninsular officer.  
8.—Towneley, Lady Caroline, fifth daughter of William, second Earl of Sefton, and wife of Colonel Chas. Towneley, of Towneley Hall.  
9.—Soames, the Rev. William, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rural Dean, and Vicar of Greenwich.  
11.—Brande, William Thomas, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., the able and well-known chemist.  
13.—Howley, Sir John, Queen's First Sergeant in Ireland.  
14.—White, the Hon. Juliana, daughter of Charles, second Viscount Gort, and widow of Colonel Thomas White, of Woodlands, in the county of Dublin.  
14.—Dundas, the Hon. John Charles, Lord Lieutenant of Orkney and Zetland, M.P. for Richmond.  
16.—Cawdor, the Right Hon. Elizabeth, Dowager Countess.  
17.—Jones, Herbert George, Sergeant-at-law and Judge of the Clerkenwell County Court of Middlesex.  
18.—Kinnoull, the Right Hon. Thomas Robert, tenth Earl of, Lord Lyon King of Arms in Scotland.  
19.—Peyton, Sir Henry, third Baronet, of Doddington, in the county of Cambridge.  
19.—Addison, Charles Greenstreet, Esq., a talented, industrious, and respected member of the English Bar; also a successful law writer.



- 20.—Cliffden, the Right Hon. Henry, third Viscount.
- 21.—Wood, the Rev. Sir John Page, second Baronet, of Hatherby House, in the county of Gloucester, Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and Vicar of Cressing, Essex.
- 22.—Harrington, the Right Hon. Seymour Sydney, sixth Earl of.
- 22.—Donoughmore, the Right Hon. Richard John, fourth Earl of, President of the Board of Trade in Lord Derby's Administration of 1859.
- 22.—Doughty-Tichborne, Sir Alfred Joseph, eleventh Baronet, of Tichborne, Hants.
- 22.—Palmer, Sir George Joseph, third Baronet, of Wanlip Hall, in the county of Leicester.
- 23.—Shuldham, Commander Molyneux, R.N., the inventor of the revolving rig.
- 24.—Phipps, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Beaumont, K.C.B., Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse.
- 24.—Bruce, Lieut.-Col. Herbert, C.B., a distinguished Indian officer.
- 25.—Egerton, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alfred Frederick, who served with credit in the Crimea.
- 25.—Lee, John, Esq., of Hartwell, Bucks, LL.D., a politician, a scientific man and a social reformer.
- 29.—Herbert, the Right Hon. Henry Arthur, of Muckness, in the county of M.P., who was Chief Secretary for Ireland for a short time.
- March 2.—Reeves, Major-General George Marmaduke, C.B., an able and much respected officer, who gallantly served in China during the war.
- 3.—Dalrymple, General Sir Adolphus John, second Baronet, of High Mark, in the county of Wigtown.
- 4.—Beauchamp, the Right Hon. Henry, fifth Earl.
- 5.—Conolly, Dr. John, D.C.L., the celebrated physician of Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.
- 6.—Onesley, Sir William Gore, K.C.B., a distinguished diplomatist, late her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Central States of America.
- 6.—Whewell, the Rev. William, D.D., V.P.R.S., M.R.I.A., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, one of the most celebrated philosophers and divines of his day.
- 7.—Kynaston, Sir John Roger, third and last Baronet, of Hardwick, in the county of Salop.
- 7.—Lloyd, Mrs., of Ashton Hall, Shropshire, and Rolls Park, Essex.
- 10.—Harnage, Captain Sir George, R.N., second Baronet, of Belsawyshe, in the county of Salop.
- 11.—Moore, the Rev. William, D.D., Prebendary of Lincoln, Incumbent of Spalding and Vicar of Moulton, Lincolnshire.
- 11.—Evans, the Ven. Archdeacon Robert Wilson, B.D., Vicar of Heversham, Westmorland.
- 14.—O'Reardon, Dr., the oldest member of the Irish College of Physicians.
- 15.—Parker, Sir George Law Marshall, fifth Baronet, of Harburn, in the county of Warwick, an officer who had seen much active service in the Indian army.
- 18.—Goldsmid, Frederick Davis, Esq., of Somershill, Kent, M.P. for Hoxton.
- 21.—Townshend, Lady Charles, eldest daughter of the late General Loftus, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and widow of Lord C. V. F. Townshend.
- 22.—Keeble, the Rev. John, the able and amiable author of "The Christian Year."
- 23.—Edwardes, the Hon. Richard, her Majesty's Minister to the Argentine Republic.
- 24.—Her Majesty Queen Marie Amelie, the universally-respected Queen of the French, widow of King Louis Philippe.
- 25.—Meath, the Right Hon. Melosina Aescleide, Countess Dowager of.
- 30.—Rennie, George, Esq., F.R.S., the distinguished architect and engineer.
- In March.—Cooper, Charles Henry, Esq., F.S.A., of considerable note in the literary world as author of "Memorials of Cambridge," &c.
- In March.—Rayner, William, Esq., of Bly, a sound and practical agriculturist.
- In March.—Wilderspin, Mr. Samuel, the originator of infant schools.
- April 2.—Turnbull, John Robson, Esq., the talented clerk of the works at Windsor Castle.
- 3.—Douglas, Sir Joseph Abraham, R.N., who had served with distinction in the East India Company's fleet.
- 3.—Fairholt, Frederick William, Esq., the artist and antiquary.
- 4.—Dick, Professor, Principal of the Edinburgh Veterinary College.
- 5.—Limerick, the Right Rev. Henry Griffin, D.D., Lord Bishop of.
- 7.—Fingall, the Right Hon. Louisa Emilia, Countess of.
- 8.—Babington, Benjamin Guy, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., an eminent London physician.
- 10.—Clinton, the Right Hon. Charles Rodolph, seventeenth Baron, a very benevolent and much lamented nobleman.
- 11.—Tremayne, Lady Frances, daughter of John, third Earl of Donoughmore, and wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Tremayne.
- 12.—Legard, Sir D'Arcy Widdrington, tenth Baronet, of Ganton, York.
- 12.—Fleetwood, Sir Peter Hesketh, of Fleetwood, in the county of Lancashire, author of "Observations on Capital Punishments."
- 14.—Ponsonby, the Right Hon. Frances, Viscountess.
- 16.—Hoare, Henry, Esq., the eminent banker.
- 17.—Ellesmere, the Right Hon. Harriet Catherine, Countess Dowager of.
- 17.—Baden, Rear-Admiral Charles, an officer of much merit.
- 19.—Higginson, General George Powell, Colonel 94th Foot, a Peninsular officer.
- 20.—Roe, Sir Frederick Adair, Bart., of Brundish, Suffolk, formerly chief magistrate at Bow-street.
- 20.—Macdonald, John, Esq., assistant and accountant to the Legation in Japan.
- 22.—Ellet, Lady Caroline Georgiana, eldest daughter of William, second Earl of St. Germans.
- 23.—Glenelg, the Right Hon. Charles, Lord, P.C., a highly honourable and intellectual statesman.
- 23.—Hargreave, the Hon. Charles, James, LL.D., F.R.S., the very able Judge of the Landed Estates Courts in Ireland; also great as a man of science.
- 26.—Thorold, Sir John Charles, eleventh Baronet, of Marston, in the county of Lincolnshire.
- 27.—Perring, the Rev. Sir Philip, third Baronet, of Membrand, in the county of Devon, M.A.
- 27.—Knight Bruce, Lady, wife of the Right Hon. Sir James Lewis Knight Bruce, a Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery.
- 27.—Wray, the Rev. Cecil Daniel, M.A., Vice-Dean and Canon of Manchester Cathedral, and Rector of South Runciton, Norfolk.
- 28.—Ranville, Martial Como Annibal Perpetue Count de Guernon Ranville, a worthy and distinguished statesman and Minister of France, and a member of the Administration of Charles X. at the Revolution of 1830.
- 28 and 30.—Rivers, the Right Hon. George, fourth Baron, and his wife, Susan Georgiana, Lady Rivers.
- In April.—Hodgkin, Dr. Thomas, a scientific and philanthropic gentleman.
- May 10.—Williams-Drummond, Sir James, third Baronet, of Hawthornden, in the county of Midlothian.
- 11.—Cator, Lieutenant-General Sir William, K.C.B., who ably served throughout the Peninsular War.
- 11.—Keeble, Mrs. Charlotte, widow of the author of "The Christian Year."
- 14.—Stieglitz, Baron von, resident at The Glen, in the county of Armagh.
- 16.—Kay, Sir Brook, third Baronet, of East Sheen, in the county of Surrey.
- 18.—Tylden, Sir John Maxwell, Kt., formerly Lieutenant-Colonel 52nd Foot, served in South America, in the Peninsula, and in India.
- 19.—Mahony, the Rev. Francis, a gifted writer and an accomplished scholar, known familiarly as "Father Prout."
- 25.—Bathurst, the Right Hon. Henry George, fourth Earl of, formerly a commissioner of the Indian Board.
- 27.—Borrowes, the Rev. Sir Erasmus Dixon, eighth Baronet, of Gilttown, an accomplished genealogist and antiquary.
- 28.—Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes, Sir John, eighth Baronet, of Pitligo.
- 29.—Scott, General Winfield, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the United States army.
- 31.—Vernon, the Right Hon. George John, fifth Lord, a very benevolent nobleman, who took great interest in the volunteer movement.
- In May.—Esterhazy, Prince Paul Antony, a distinguished diplomatist of Austria.
- June 1.—Chesterfield, the Right Hon. George, sixth Earl of, P.C., a great sportsman, and at one time Master of the Buckhounds.
- 2.—McGlintock-Baillie, Captain William Bannbury, R.N., for many years M.P. for the county of Carlisle.
- 5.—Stuart, John McDouall, Esq., the well-known explorer of the interior of Australia.
- 7.—Gage, Sir Thomas Rokewood, eighth Baronet, of Hengrave Hall, Suffolk.
- 10.—Gainsborough, the Right Hon. Charles Noel, first Earl of.
- 13.—Neville, Miss Lucy, head nurse at the Lincoln County Hospital.
- 15.—Graham, Sir Bellingham Reginald, seventh Baronet, of Norton Conyers, in the county of York.
- 16.—Rosslyn, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. James Alexander, third Earl of, P.C., Colonel 7th Hussars, at one time Under Secretary for War.
- 18.—Méry, M. Joseph, a conspicuous politician, poet, dramatist, and partisan of the Bonaparte family.
- 19.—Mar, the Right Hon. John Francis, fifteenth Earl of Mar and tenth Earl of Kellie, a Conservative nobleman of considerable abilities.
- 19.—Gore, Lady Grace, daughter of Barry, Earl of Farnham, and widow of Sir Ralph Gore, seventh Baronet, of Manor Gore, in the county of Donegal.
- 19.—Townsend-Parquhar, Sir Walter Minto, second Baronet, of the Mauritius, M.P. for Hereford.
- 21.—Baillie, Colonel Hugh Duncan, of Redcastle and Tarradale, in the county of Ross, formerly an M.P.
- 24.—Macdonald, General Sir John, K.C.B., Colonel of the 92nd Highlanders, who served in South America and the Peninsula.
- 25.—Craik, George Lillie, Esq., LL.D., an industrious and voluminous writer and compiler.
- In June.—Muggeridge, Sir Henry, formerly an Alderman of the city of London.
- In June.—Watelet, M., a very distinguished landscape-painter.
- July 3.—Price, Sir Charles Ruge, third Baronet, of Spring-grove, Surrey.
- 5.—Lansdowne, the Most Noble Henry, fourth Marquis of, K.G., at one time Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
- 7.—Lanesborough, the Right Hon. George John Danvers, fifth Earl of.
- 8.—Wilson, Rear-Admiral George Knivet, R.N., a highly respected naval officer.
- 11.—Ranfurly, the Right Hon. Mary Julia, Countess Dowager of.
- 16.—Sforza, the Duke of Sforza Cesarini, a leading and popular Italian nobleman.
- 16.—Meath, the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Joseph Henderson Singer, D.D., P.C., Bishop of.
- 16.—Spencer, the Right Rev. George Trevor, formerly Bishop of Madras, and since Rector of Walton-on-the-Wolds, Leicestershire, and Chancellor of St. Paul's.
- 23.—St. John, Major George Frederick Berkeley, a Military Knight of Windsor, and a meritorious Peninsular and Waterloo officer.
- 27.—Northumberland, her Grace Charlotte Florentia, Dowager Duchess of.
- 27.—Nicholson, the Rev. Henry Joseph Boone, D.D., Rector and Surrogate of St. Albans, the able restorer and historian of St. Albans Abbey.
- 27.—Higgins, Charles, M.D., Knight of the Legion of Honour, a distinguished member of the British medical body in France.
- 29.—Wigram, the Right Hon. Sir James, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, formerly a Vice-Chancellor.
- 30.—Hastings, Sir Charles, M.D., D.C.L., President and founder of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association.
- Aug. 1.—Osbaldeston, George, Esq., of Hutton Bushill, in the county of York, a celebrated member of the sporting world, familiarly known as "Squire Osbaldeston."
- 4.—Jones, Lieutenant-General Sir Harry David, G.C.B., R.E., Governor of Sandhurst Military College, an able officer in the Peninsula and America.
- 5.—Eynning, the Right Hon. and Rev. Henry William, Baron, Rector of Honington, and Vicar of East Tuddenham, Norwich.
- 6.—Camden, the Most Noble George Charles, second Marquis, K.G.
- 6.—Neale, the Rev. John Mason, D.D., Warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead, an eminent scholar.
- 10.—Hislop, Emma, Lady, daughter of the Right Hon. High Elliot, Governor of Madras, and widow of General Sir T. Hislop, Bart., G.C.B.
- 11.—Gordon, Frances, Dowager Lady, daughter of General Gore Browne, and widow of Sir O. Gordon, Bart.
- 12.—Gilbert-East, Sir Gilbert-East, second Baronet, of Hall-place, Berks, accidentally drowned at Ryde, Isle of Wight.
- 14.—Cusack Smith, the Right Hon. Thomas Berry, P.C., Master of the Rolls in Ireland, a distinguished lawyer and Judge.
- 16.—Geale, Captain Daniel, R.N., who served with credit on the Irish, Mediterranean, and home stations.
- 21.—Grote, the Rev. John, B.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy at Cambridge University.
- 22.—Menzies, General Sir Charles, K.C.B., K.H., R.M., a very distinguished military commander.
- 23.—Michell, General Sir John, K.C.B., R.A., who served with high credit in the Peninsular and American wars.
- 25.—Craven, the Right Hon. William, second Earl of.
- 25.—Maxwell, John Hall, Esq., of Dargavel, in the county of Renfrew, C.B., the energetic secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.
- 27.—Hindmarsh, William Mathewson, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of York, one of the most industrious and learned lawyers of his day.
- 28.—Agar, Sir Emanuel Felix, Knight, M.P. in 1857 for Sudbury, who served in the Peninsular War.
- 29.—Manning, James, the Queen's ancient Sergeant-at-Law, an active, learned, and intelligent lawyer and writer.
- 29.—Woolnough, the Ven. Archdeacon Edward, of Chester, Rector of Northenden.
- In Aug.—Bennet, Philip, Esq., of Tollesbury, Essex, and Rougham Hall, Suffolk, formerly M.P. for West Suffolk.
- Sept. 2.—Gordon—Cumming, Sir Alexander Penrose, third Baronet, of Gordonstown, in the county of Elgin.
- 3.—Pocock, Sir George Edwards, second Baronet, of Hart, in the county of Durham.





BUNYAN CONVERTED BY THE GOOD WOMEN OF BEDFORD.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.						MOON.				DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.										HIGH WATER AT								Day of Year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.		Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.		Before Sunrise.	O'Clock.	Moon's Age.	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	London Bridge.				Liverpool Dock.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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FREDRIKA BREMER.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

FREDRIKA BREMER died at the former residence of her family, Arsta, on the 31st of December, 1865. It is now about a quarter of a century since the spirited publisher Brockhaus, of Leipsic, introduced to his country men and women a series of stories so truthful in their descriptions of simple, often homely, life; their living portraiture of fathers, mothers, children, and servants; all the individuals of the home circle, in all their varieties—their tenderesses, their queernesses, their joys and their sorrows, their hopes and their fears—as to seize at once on the public heart. Nobody criticised them; nobody questioned whether they were good or bad; all they did was to read them, to laugh or to cry over them, and to feel astonished how pictures so simple could exercise such a fascination over them. These were the famous "Sketches of Everyday Life" by Fredrika Bremer—first and foremost of which stands her inimitable "Neighbours, with its charming Francisca, the excellent Bear, and the powerfully-drawn *Ma chère Mère*. No matter that there might be something of the melodramatic in many of these stories—that some exaggerated or even unpleasant incident might be interwoven with the otherwise simple and touching narrative—people were not critical at first. Nor was it until we in England had read, in Mrs. Howitt's translations, "The Neighbours," "The Home," "The President's Daughter," and "Strife and Peace," that we began to reflect that the author was not faultless. But it is ever pleasanter to praise than to blame and now that the once so greatly

admired authoress has passed from earthly existence, let us not see faults or chronicle foibles, but remember how much we have loved her, how much we owe her, and show how much has been accomplished by a woman of slight physical frame and in anything but robust health through the greater part of her life, and for how much lasting good her name will be honoured in her native land for generations yet to come. Twice she received the highest honour which the Swedish Academy could offer—that of its gold medal. Besides the so well known "Sketches of Everyday Life," Miss Bremer wrote "The Diary," "Brothers and Sisters," and "The Midnight Sun," none of which, however, attained to the celebrity of their predecessors; nor could it be expected. The novelty of the former has exhausted the public admiration and the author wrote under the disadvantage of having to equal her own fame—always a difficult task. She was highly accomplished, spoke several European languages fluently, was a good musician, and possessed considerable skill in drawing. One of Miss Bremer's later works, entitled "Hertha," led to an amendment in the laws of her country regarding the property and independence of woman. She was the means of establishing the Seminarium in Stockholm, an institution kindred to our Ladies' Colleges. She was at the head of every philanthropic work in Stockholm, and many a noble institution both there and in Copenhagen, as, for instance, the Asylum for Destitute Children, owes its existence entirely to her.



## CHILDREN AND FLOWERS.—No. 2.

MAJOR CONVULVULUS AND CANTERBURY BELL.  
"LOVE AND WAR."

FROM the times of the ancient Olympian and Pythian games, with their chaplets of olive and laurel, to these more modern times, with our wreaths of bay and oak leaves, the crown of the victor and the coronet of the bride, with its orange-blossoms and jasmine, have ever been chosen from the floral kingdom. The victor's chaplet and the bride's wreath, though of little value in themselves, are intrinsically beyond estimation. Bribery cannot procure a victorious crown, neither can money buy affection. Certain plants pertain to triumph in war and athletic sports; whilst others symbolise the consummation of love. What, indeed, in these days, would the welcome be to the conquering hero with no masses and garlands of flowers? and what the marriage feast without the snowy bouquets and vases loaded with fragrant blossoms? For more reasons than one, our convolvulus and campanula have been chosen to symbolise "Love and War." It is not easy to say why the profession of arms and the tender passion are always so closely allied; and few of our readers will agree with Bacon where he says, "I know not how, but martial men are given to love: I think it is *but as they are given to wine*; for perils commonly ask to be paid in pleasures." We certainly have heard before of "love and wine," and even "love and cigars;" but we imagine the powerful, engrossing, and all-absorbing passion of love needs less trifling allies than either cigars or wine. What can be more momentous (after love) than War, of which Major Convolvulus, of the imperial purple, is here the representative? And a fitting companion is given him in the tender blue garden Campanula, under the well-known name of Canterbury Bell.

Major Convolvulus is not a native of Britain, but his family, we are told, is established at "Syria and other remote places of the world," and he "is a stranger in these northern parts." Our military Major was born in America, where he was appropriately named "Morning Glory;" his suitable and family name being, however, *Ipomœa purpurea*, he being a branch of the true Convolvulus family. That he has been aptly called *Ipomœa* no one can doubt who knows his twisting, twining, insinuating, and fascinating manners; and as for *purpurea*, a glance at the Picture will establish its appropriateness. His friends first visited this country many years ago, but kept up the military reputation of being "constant never," and always failed to establish themselves during more than a few brief summer months. This "flower of chivalry" is only to be seen late in the season. August is peculiarly the Major's month—for the best of all reasons; it is the most military month of the year—named, as it is, after the conquering Augustus Cæsar himself, who in this month subjugated Egypt, rejoiced over his triumphs, and (after the manner of our Convolvulus) put on the imperial purple. The Canterbury bell (the Queen of Beauty) is the flower of midsummer, from which time she waits for her imperial lover.

As love and war have ever been allied, and as in this country there is no end to the number of sweet "bells," "bells," and "belles," our youthful Major was not long in twining himself round the warm heart of a Canterbury "belle"—this Canterbury bell, like the Major, not being a native of Britain, but of the south of Europe, where she was duly christened *Campanula medium*, because she was always a "little belle." In the old-fashioned times our forefathers had other bells in their gardens, such as "steeple bells," "Coventry bells," &c.; and our herbalists warn us not to confuse them, as the latter were sometimes "called Canterbury bells, but vnp properly." There can be no doubt that originally the name was applied to a wild British plant and not to its exotic relative; for we are told "it grows very plentifully in the low woods and hedgerows of Kent, about Canterbury," so that the well-known Canterbury bell of our gardens bears that name, to a certain extent, "vnp properly."

Let the little maid, whether of England or the south of Europe, be ever so young, she will soon display the pleasant and coquettish qualities of the modern belle, whether of Coventry, or Canterbury, or London, we say not; and how soon the romping lad has a desire for, and does don the military accoutrements of Major Convolvulus, let the ones who know the secrets of the play hour confess; military aspirations are as natural to boyish youth, as tender, winning love is to the innocent little maid. It is equally true now as in the olden time when it was said, "these bel floures we have in our London gardens, especially for the beauty of their floure," for the blue bells now are ever there, mingled with the spotless belles, who in the summer evenings frolic on the spreading lawn; 'tis then we hear the divine harmony and joyous ring of childish voices, not to be compared with the metallic music from the iron mouths of any "steeple bells," or the bells of Canterbury or Coventry, or of any cathedral or church, either in Europe or the American continent (where Major Convolvulus was born).

Old Gerard tells us, "the ancients, for anything we know, have not mentioned, and therefore not set down, anything concerning the virtues of these bell floures," but that they are "cold and dry;" and elsewhere we read "they are bitter and acrid." Now, none but the most confirmed bachelor and misanthropist would ever dare imagine that any of the lustrous little belles of the human family inherit the slightest trace of either of these "virtues." What must the parents

be of a child who is "cold and dry" or "bitter and acrid." We confess we are acquainted with no such parents and no such children; if such exist, they must be abnormal growths, the morphological significance of which (as botanists say) it is difficult to understand.

With our children, who are not "cold and dry," few occupations afford such pleasant recreation as the culture of a few flowers (not excluding the purple Convolvulus and the Canterbury-bell). The tending and study of plants, while it extends its purifying and ennobling influence to the mind of the old and young alike, adds health and vigour to the body; for flowers, whether exotic and rare, and studied in the spreading conservatory, or, as outcasts, fragile and dusty and gathered by the wayside, are to all, when studied and comprehended, a pure source of pleasure and of moral elevation, at once giving wholesome employment to the mind and glowing health to the body. The beauty of colour, the perfection of form, and the intricacy of structure of the commonest weeds that grow, have ever had a strong attraction to all persons of taste and feeling; the themes and allegories plants have inspired are beyond number; and like other beautiful things—such as innocent children, melodious music, and sweet odours—are beloved of all: rough and rugged men, with hard hands, love them as deeply as does the daintiest lady. The presence of flowers, and music, and, more than all, of happy children—with their innocent eyes, damask cheeks, and pretty voices—recalls the "age of gold," and makes careworn men and women forget the harsh present and revert to the old, happy times when they, too, were pure and genuine, frank and generous.

As children are the sources of the purest pleasure, so, sometimes, are they the cause of the deepest grief. Negligently trained and carelessly brought up, they are a constant sorrow to their parents and an annoyance to society. It is sad to look upon an unhappy, palefaced child; we naturally look to see children jubilant and joyous; but we occasionally notice the sometimes unnecessary severity and restrictions ("bitter and acrid") of parents and tutors, perverting the happy, brave, exuberant nature of a lad into dejected and sullen cowardice, worse than anything "cold and dry;" the habits and characters of parents and preceptors are by these means reflected in the rising generation. But, than children in distress or suffering, there is no more grievous sight; to see the poor little head laid low with pain, the beaming eyes lustreless, and the merry voice stilled, with quiet, patient suffering is, in truth, a sight to stir the heart and distract the mind; to know how helpless the little one is to tell or understand its affliction, and how powerless are the distressed friends to afford the needed relief, is the gloomiest phase in the page of childhood, far exceeding in melancholy the hushed sight of the little innocent one in its last quiet sleep, free from all distress of mind and suffering of body. The dismal vacancy left in the household when one loved and merry voice is heard to ring no more—may be filled up never again!

Nothing at first sight could appear more opposed than love and war; it seems equivalent to love and hatred. If the rose is the symbol of love, war surely finds a representative in the nightshade. Be this as it may, we all know the fascination exercised by the "defenders of the country" over the fair sex, from A 1 in the "force," who courts the area belle, to Major Convolvulus, who trifles with the affections of the belle of Canterbury. Would that Goethe's lines were less true and that "Majors" had the same reputation for continual constancy in love as for steadfast and unchangeable determination in war! But, says the soldier,

Maiden's heart, and city's wall,  
Were made to yield, were made to fall;

When we've held them each their day  
Soldier-like, we march away!

An old author, speaking of the attributes of this "military plant" under the name of "Blew Birdweed," says "it foldeth itself about them with many turnings and windings." Few maids can resist the insinuating appeals of the soldier-lover; how gently and imperceptibly he steals on the affections, how commanding is his aspect, how gorgeous the colours of his dress! Well may he be called *purpurea*; but the Major's twining ways have ere this ended in complication and entanglement. May the brave semblance and the alluring manners of *Ipomœa* never more draw aside from the path of rectitude any "bell," or "belle," or "maiden's heart"!

Our ancient pundits were undecided as to the qualities of this Convolvulus, one affirming him to be "hot and drie in the first degree," whilst others protested him to be "hot and drie in the third degree." We confess ourselves unable to settle the dispute; but, unless the trappings and embellishments of the profession of arms have extra allurements for the gentler sex, we imagine the lover "hot and drie" would have little chance with the Canterbury belle unless "hot and drie" be translated "ardent" (in love) and "quietly humorous."

Knowing the Convolvulus, as we do, to be an American Major, we also equally well know that America is the country of the "drie" and "quietly humorous." Has it not brought into existence another "drie" Major (Downing)?

We trust the day will soon go by for the production of fighting Majors and fire-eaters both at home and abroad, and that good-will and tranquillity may for evermore exist between our brothers in America and their friends at home; and when our Major returns he may as aptly retain his name of "Morning Glory" for other than military achievements as we must now imagine him and his fellow Majors to hold it only for warlike bravery.

W. G. S.









MAJOR CONVULVULUS AND CANTERBURY BELL.



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*Secretary*—C. Roberts.

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*Deputy Keeper*—C. Lechmere.  
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*Lord High Chancellor*—Lord Chelmsford.  
*Chief Secretary*—S. Lushington.  
*Under Secretary*—Mr. Scott.  
*Secretary of Presentations*—J. Stuart.  
*Secretary of Commissions of Peace*—Hon. H. G. Campbell.  
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*Under Secretary*—A. Cox.  
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*Secretaries*—E. R. Turner, L. K. Bruce.  
*Vice-Chancellors*—Sir R. T. Kindersley, Sir J. Stuart, Sir W. Page Wood.  
*Secretaries*—W. P. Dickinson, D. Stuart, G. Whitbread.

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*Judges*—Sir C. Crompton, C. Blackburn, J. Mellor, Wm. Shee.  
*Associate to Lord Chief Justice*—Hon. H. E. Campbell.

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*Judges*—Sir E. V. Williams, J. S. Wiles, J. B. Byles, H. S. Keating, M. E. Smith.  
*Associate to Lord Chief Justice*—T. W. Erle.

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*Receiver-General*—Gen. C. R. Fox.  
*Attorney-General*—H. W. West.  
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GODLIMAN-STREET.  
*Judge*—Rt. Hon. S. Lushington, D.L.C.  
*Queen's Advocate*—Sir R. J. Phillimore.  
*Advocate-General*—T. Twiss, D.C.L.  
*Registrar*—H. C. Rothery.

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*Principal*—Right Hon. S. Lushington.  
*Registrar*—J. Shephard.

COURT OF PROBATE AND COURT  
OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

*Judge Ordinary*—Sir J. P. Wilde.  
*Registrars*—A. F. Bayford, C. J. Middleton, E. F. Jenner, H. L. Strong.  
*Secretary*—E. A. Wilde.

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*Vicar-General*—T. Twiss, D.C.L.  
*Registrar*—F. H. Dyke.

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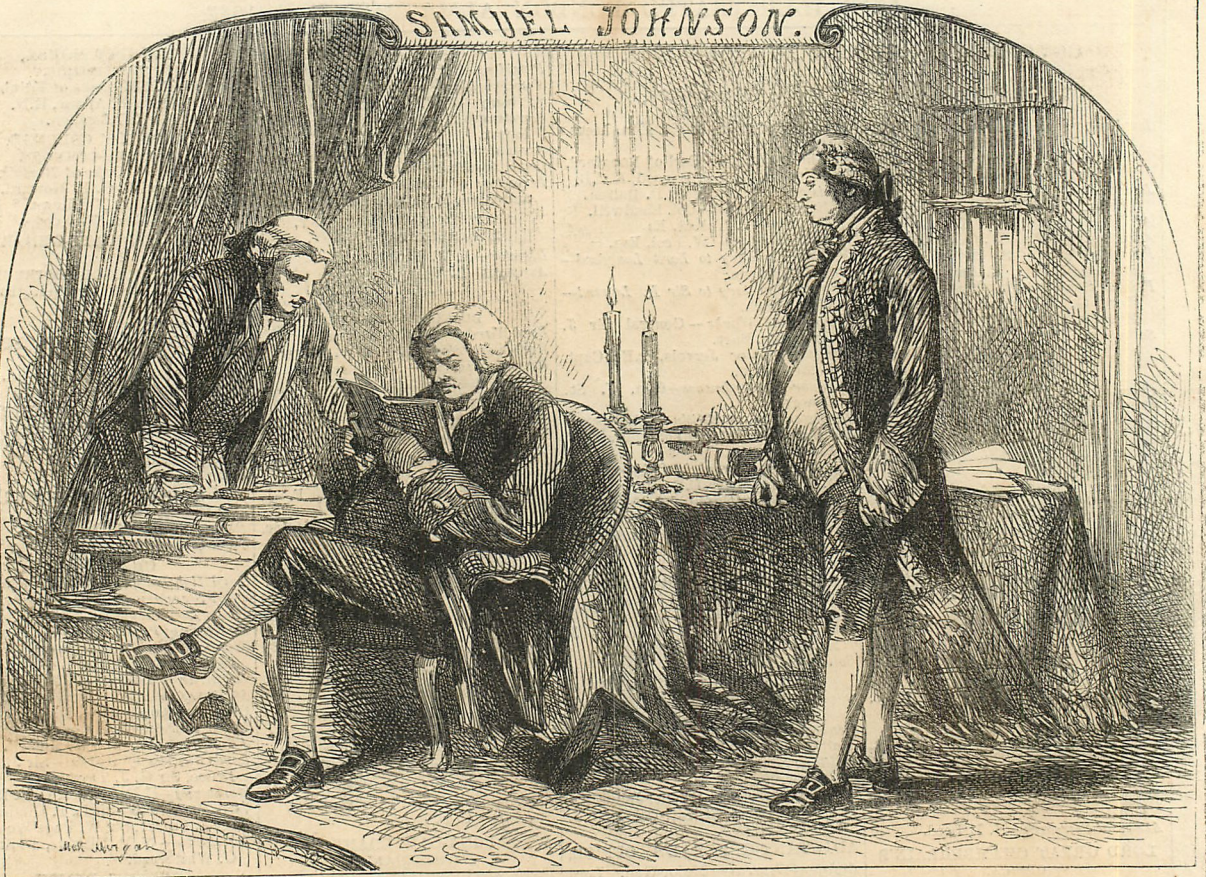
10, GREAT KNIGHT-RIDER-STREET.  
*Master*—Right Hon. S. Lushington.  
*Registrar*—Hon. J. Manners Sutton.

BANKRUPTCY COURT,

BASINGHALL-STREET.  
*Commissioners*—R. Holroyd, Serjeant E. Goulburn, T. E. Winslow.  
*Chief Registrar*—J. F. Miller.



SAMUEL JOHNSON.



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D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.										HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.					Moon's Age.	After Sunset.					London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.		
								O'Clock.						O'Clock.					Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	
								2	3	4	5	6		6	7	8	9	10					
H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.								H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.					
1	S	11TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5 13	0 26 46	8 38	8 11						3			3 42	4 2	0 36	0 58	244				
2	M	London burnt, 1666	5 15	0 20 6 44	9 48	8 39						4			4 23	4 41	1 18	1 39	245				
3	Tu	Oliver Cromwell died, 1659	5 16	0 39 6 42	10 55	9 7						5			5 0	5 19	1 57	2 16	246				
4	W	Battle of Worcester, 1651	5 18	0 59 6 40	Noon.	9 38						6			5 37	5 56	2 35	2 53	247				
5	Th	Old St. Bartholomew	5 20	1 18 6 37	1 1	10 14						7			6 17	6 38	3 12	3 33	248				
6	F	King of Naples at Gaeta, 1860	5 21	1 38 6 35	1 56	10 54						8			6 58	7 23	3 54	4 14	249				
7	S	Eunuchus	5 23	1 58 6 32	2 47	11 41						9			7 54	8 26	4 39	5 10	250				
8	S	12TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5 25	2 19 6 29	3 33	Morn.						10			9 5	9 45	5 42	6 21	251				
9	M	(Nativity of Virgin Mary)	5 26	2 39 6 27	4 14	0 31						11			10 25	11 5	7 1	7 41	252				
10	Tu	Battle of Flodden, 1513	5 27	3 06 6 25	4 49	1 28						12			11 41	—	8 21	8 57	253				
11	W	Length of day 12h. 58m.	5 29	3 21 6 22	5 20	2 29						13			0 12	0 38	9 28	9 54	254				
12	Th	Marlborough's Victory at Mal- plaquet, 1709	5 29	3 21 6 22	5 20	2 29						14			0 59	1 20	10 15	10 36	255				
13	F	O. P. Riots, 1809	5 31	3 42 6 20	5 47	3 32						15			1 39	1 57	10 55	11 13	256				
14	S	Charles James Fox died, 1806	5 32	4 36 6 18	6 15	4 39						16			2 13	2 31	11 29	11 47	257				
15	S	Holy Cross.	5 33	4 24 6 16	6 40	5 48						17			2 46	3 2	—	0 2	258				
16	M	13TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5 35	4 45 6 14	7 6	6 58						18			3 21	3 37	0 18	0 37	259				
17	Tu	Dean Colet died, 1519	5 36	5 6 6 12	7 32	8 8						19			3 55	4 14	0 53	1 11	260				
18	W	Lambert	5 38	5 27 6 10	8 3	9 20						20			4 31	4 50	1 30	1 47	261				
19	Th	Samuel Johnson born, 1709	5 40	5 49 6 7	8 37	10 32						21			5 9	5 29	2 6	2 25	262				
20	F	Ember Week	5 42	6 10 6 5	9 16	11 45						22			5 51	6 13	2 45	3 7	263				
21	S	Peace Congress at Brussels, 1848	5 43	6 31 6 2	10 6	Aftern.						23			6 41	7 10	3 29	3 57	264				
22	S	St. Matthew	5 45	6 52 6 0	11 4	1 53						24			7 45	8 25	4 26	5 1	265				
23	M	14TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5 46	7 13 5 58	Morn.	2 47						25			9 9	9 53	5 41	6 25	266				
24	Tu	Revolution in Belgium, 1830	5 48	7 34 5 56	0 7	3 32						26			10 36	11 18	7 9	7 52	267				
25	W	Butler (poet) died, 1680	5 49	7 54 5 54	1 19	4 12						27			11 51	—	8 34	9 7	268				
26	Th	Porson died, 1808	5 51	8 15 5 52	2 33	4 46						28			0 21	0 50	9 37	10 6	269				
27	F	Clarkson died, 1846	5 53	8 35 5 50	3 48	5 16						29			1 15	1 39	10 31	10 55	270				
28	S	Length of night 12h. 7m.	5 55	8 56 5 47	5 1	5 44						30			1 59	2 20	11 15	11 36	271				
29	S	Electric Telegraph commenced	5 56	9 16 5 45	6 17	6 11						1			2 39	2 58	11 55	—	272				
30	M	18TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5 58	9 35 5 43	7 27	6 37						2			3 18	3 37	0 14	0 34	273				
		St. Jerome (St. Michael)	5 59	9 55 5 41	8 36	7 5						3											





"CHERRY RIPE," BY J. F. PEELE.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN THE YEAR 1867.

## JANUARY.

THE MOON is situated very close to the planet Venus on the morning of the 3rd, and on the following morning she is a little north of Mercury. At midnight on the 7th the star which is south of the Moon is Jupiter; she will be about 9 deg. south of Mars at noon on the 19th. On the night of the 21st the bright star Regulus will follow the Moon; but at 8h. a.m. on the 22nd the Moon and this star will be together, and from that time Regulus will precede her. On the evening of the 28th the Moon will be north of Saturn, and a little above Venus on the evening of the last day. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the 6th at 0h. 39m. in the morning.
First Quarter	" 13th " 34 minutes after 4 in the afternoon.
Full Moon	" 20th " 36 " 7 in the morning.
Last Quarter	" 27th " 47 " 2 in the afternoon.

On the evening of the 20th day Aldebaran, the brightest star in the constellation of Taurus, will disappear behind the Moon at 7h. 26m., and will reappear at 23m. to 9h. p.m.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising at the beginning of the month 13h. before the Sun, and is therefore favourably situated for observation. This interval gradually decreases till at the end of the month he rises very nearly at sunrise. His position differs very little from about 22 deg. south of the equator throughout the month. He is about 4 deg. south of the Moon on the morning of the 4th, in his descending node on the 10th, and at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 20th day.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st day at 5h. 30m., at 5h. a.m. on the 11th, and at 20m. to 5h. on the last day. She is therefore very favourably situated for observation, being visible throughout the month for nearly three

hours. On the morning of the 3rd and evening of the 31st days she is very near to the Moon, being on each occasion the lower of the two bodies; she is also in perihelion, or nearest to the Sun, on the 11th. Her position is about 20 deg. south of the equator.

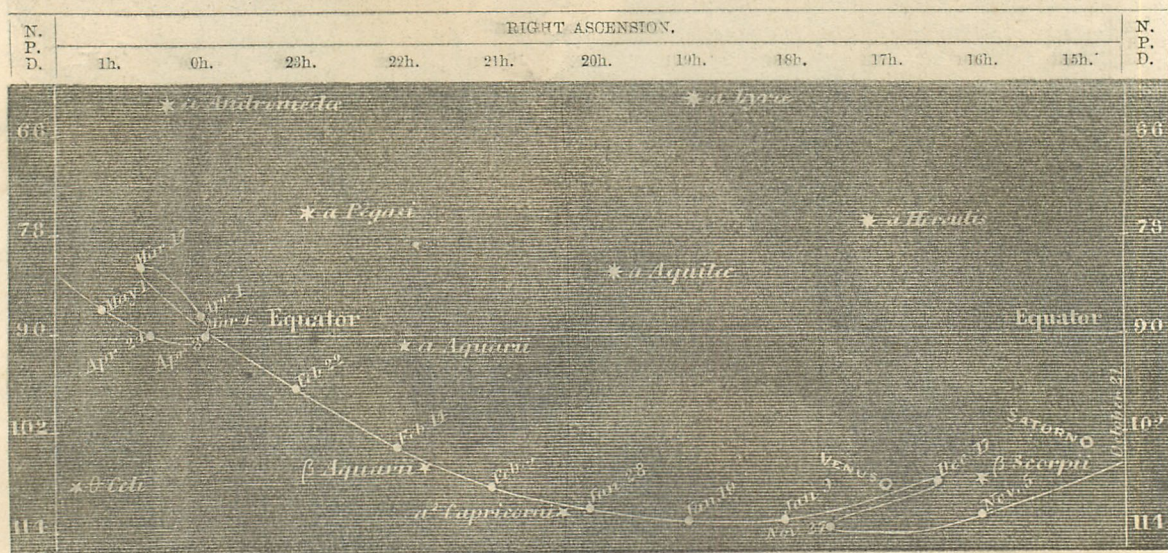
MARS is visible during this month during the greater part of the night. On the 1st day he rises at 4h. 32m. p.m., or half an hour after sunset, and sets after sunrise on the following morning; from the 6th day he rises before sunset, and is then visible during the whole of the nights till the 20th; but by the end of the month he sets about 40m. before sunrise. His position is about 26 deg. north of the equator at the beginning of the month, and this differs very little during the remainder of the month. On the 1st he is near the star Pollux, in opposition to the Sun on the 10th, and about 9 deg. north of the Moon on the afternoon of the 19th. Throughout the month he is very favourably situated for observation.

JUPITER is an evening star, setting on the 1st day about 2h. 15m. after the Sun. This interval decreases very quickly, and at the end of the month he sets 11m. only after sunset. He is travelling northward slowly, and on the last day is about 17 deg. south of the equator. On the 7th day at midnight he is a little below the Moon.

The planet SATURN is a morning star during this month. He rises at 5m. to 4h. a.m. on the 1st day, and at 2h. 9m. a.m. on the 31st, or five hours and a half before sunrise. His position is about 16 deg. below the equator, and he is near the Moon on the evening of the 28th.

## FEBRUARY.

THE MOON in her path will come near to Mercury on the morning of the 4th, and will be a little north of the planet Jupiter on the evening of the same day. At noon on the 15th she will approach Mars, being about 8½ deg. below that planet. The bright star  $\alpha$  Leonis or Regulus will follow closely after the Moon on the morning of the 18th, and will pass her at 6h. 30m. in the evening. She will also be situated a little in front of  $\alpha$  Virginis on the morning of the



MERCURY, FROM OCTOBER 21, 1866, TO MAY 7, 1867.

22nd; but will follow that star in the evening of the same day. On the morning of the 25th the Moon will be a little above Saturn. She is nearest to the Earth on the 15th, and most distant from it on the 27th day. Her phases are as follow:—

New Moon	on the 4th at 16 minutes after 6 in the evening.
First Quarter	" 12th " 40 " 1 in the morning.
Full Moon	" 18th " 41 " 7 in the evening.
Last Quarter	" 26th " 22 " 11 in the morning.

MERCURY will not be visible during the former part of the month, but from the 13th he will reappear as an evening star, and by the end of the month may be seen for 14h. He is gradually travelling towards the equator; is near the planet Jupiter on the 7th, and on the 11th day he is in superior conjunction with the Sun.

VENUS is still very favourably situated for observation. At the beginning of the month she rises exactly three hours before sunrise, this interval decreases steadily; but at the end of the month she is visible for fully two hours, rising on the last day at 4h. 44m. a.m. Her position is still about 20 deg. south of the equator. On the 21st day she is at her greatest western elongation.

The planet MARS is still very favourably situated for observation. He rises throughout the month before sunset, and sets at 7h. a.m. at the beginning of the month, and at about 5h. a.m. on the last day. His position is nearly the same as last month. On the morning of the 15th day this planet will be about 9 deg. north of the Moon, and he is stationary among the stars on the evening of the 18th.

The planet JUPITER is visible as a morning star from the 7th day, and will rise about half an hour before the Sun on the 31st. On the 3rd he is in conjunction with the Sun, and near the Moon on the evening of the following day.

SATURN is a morning star, rising at 5m. past 2h. a.m. at the beginning of the month, and at 0h. 22m. a.m. on the last day. On the night of the 12th he is in quadrature with the Sun, and on the morning of the 25th is a little south of the Moon. This planet is actually at his extreme southern point of the year on the 24th, but does not change perceptibly.

## MARCH.

On the 6th day there will be an annular eclipse of the SUN, which will be visible at nearly all parts of Europe, part of the North Atlantic Ocean, and at the northern extremity of Africa.

It will begin at Greenwich at 17m. past 8h. a.m., and end at 8m. to 11h., the greatest phase taking place at 8h. 32m.

The times of the phases at some of the principal places in the country are as follow:—

At Cambridge two minutes later than at Greenwich, Cambridge mean time.  
At Oxford six minutes earlier, local time.  
At Liverpool about twelve minutes earlier in mean time of that place.  
At Edinburgh the eclipse will begin at 8h. 12m. and end at 10h. 39m. a.m., Edinburgh mean time.

At Dublin it will commence at 7h. 52m. and end at 10h. 19m., local time.  
At all these places about seven tenths of the Sun's diameter will be obscured at the time of the greatest phase.

There will be a partial eclipse of the Moon on the morning of the 20th, but not visible at Greenwich.

THE MOON will be a little north of the planet Venus at noon on the 2nd; and somewhat above Jupiter on the afternoon of the 4th day. Mercury will also be near her on the evening of the 7th, and on the 14th at midnight the planet Mars will be about 8 deg. above the Moon. On the night of the 17th the bright star Regulus will follow closely after her, but from about 3h. on the morning of the 18th this star will appear to the west of the Moon, and afterwards continuously precede her. She will be a little north of the planet Saturn on the 24th day. On the 12th the Moon is nearest to the Earth, and will be most distant from it on the 27th day. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the 6th at 33 minutes past 9 in the morning.
First Quarter	" 13th " 47 " 8 in the morning.
Full Moon	" 20th " 55 " 8 in the morning.
Last Quarter	" 28th " 46 " 7 in the morning.

The star Aldebaran will be occulted by the Moon on the 12th, but both the Moon and star will be below the horizon at the time.

MERCURY is still an evening star, setting on the 1st day nearly an hour and



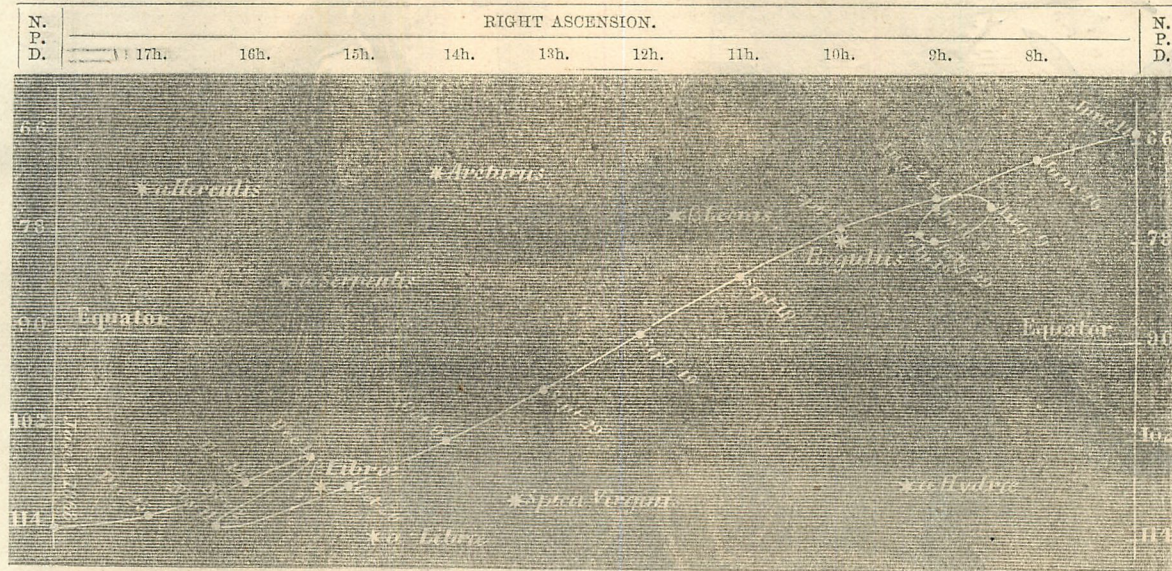
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1867.

a half after the Sun, and as much as 1h. 50m. after him on the 12th and 13th days, this interval then decreases till, on the 27th, this planet sets nearly with the Sun. He will, however, be visible as a morning star for a short time from the 19th day. On the 1st he is in his ascending node, in perihelion, or nearest to the Sun, on the 5th, near the Moon on the 7th, at his greatest eastern elongation on the evening of the 9th, stationary among the stars on the 16th, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 26th day.

VENUS rises on the 1st day  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 a.m., and 4h. 25m. a.m. on the last day. The Sun, however, is by this time rising earlier day by day rapidly, and by

the end of this month this planet will only be visible for about an hour and a quarter. She is now beginning to move northward. On the morning of the 2nd Venus is below the Moon, and she is in her descending node on the evening of the 30th day.

MARS will still be visible during the greater part of the night throughout this month, setting on the 1st day at 5h. a.m., or rather more than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. before sunrise, and on the last day he sets at 3h. 21m. a.m. He still retains his position of about 24 deg. above the equator. On the night of the 14th he is about 8 deg. north of the Moon.



MERCURY, FROM JUNE 17, 1867, TO JANUARY 3, 1868.

JUPITER is a morning star, rising at the beginning of the month at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6h. a.m., and about four minutes earlier day by day till on the 31st he rises at 4h. 30m., or about 1h. and 10m. before the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 4th day.

The planet SATURN rises at 0h. 18m. on the morning of the 1st day, at midnight on the 5th, and on the last night he will be visible from about 10h. 15m. p.m. till sunrise on the following morning. On the 4th he is stationary among the stars, and a little below the Moon on the 24th day.

## APRIL.

ON the 1st day of this month both the planets Venus and Jupiter are south of the MOON, Venus being the higher of the two. Mercury is a little above the Moon on the evening of the 3rd. The bright star which is visible north of the Moon on the night of the 11th is Mars. On the morning of the 13th Regulus will be to the east of the Moon, but on the evening of that day the Moon will follow this star. The principal star in the constellation of Virgo—viz, a Virginis—will also follow the Moon on the morning of the 18th; at 7h. 30m. the Moon and star will be together, and afterwards a Virginis will precede her. The planet Saturn will appear a little below the Moon on the evening of the 20th; and Jupiter will also be south of her on the 29th. She

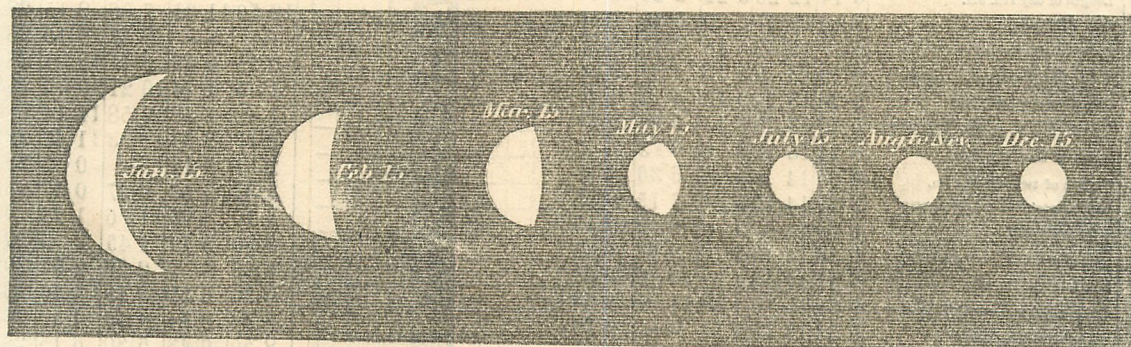
is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 8th, and furthest from it on the evening of the 23rd. Her phases are as follow:—

New Moon	on the 4th	at 4 minutes past 10	in the evening.
First Quarter	" 11th	" 9	" 3 in the afternoon.
Full Moon	" 18th	" 6	" 11 in the evening.
Last Quarter	" 27th	" 1	" 2 in the morning.

MERCURY is nearly on the equator throughout the month, and may be seen for about half an hour as a morning star. On the evening of the 3rd he is immediately above the Moon, stationary among the stars and in his descending node on the 8th, in aphelion on the 18th, and at his greatest western elongation on the 23rd.

VENUS is a morning star for about an hour during the whole of this month, rising on the 1st morning at 4h. 23m. a.m., at 4h. 0m. on the 18th, and at 3h. 38m. on the last day. She is now rapidly travelling northward through the constellation of Aquarius, and is nearly on the equator by the close of the month. On the 1st day she is in conjunction with the Moon.

The planet MARS now sets considerably earlier in the mornings. On the 1st day he sets at 2h. 18m. a.m., and by the end of the month at a few minutes before 2h.; but he is still favourably situated for observation. By this time he has steadily begun his path southwards. He will be in conjunction with



SUCCESSIVE APPEARANCES AND RELATIVE MAGNITUDES OF THE PLANET VENUS DURING THE YEAR 1867.

Scale—1 inch to 40 seconds.

the Moon by the evening of the 11th, in quadrature with the Sun on the night of the 15th, and in aphelion or at greatest distance from the Sun on the 18th day.

The planet JUPITER rises 1h. 10m. before the Sun at the beginning of the month, and at  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 a.m. on the last day, or about 1h. 53m. before sunrise. He is south of the Moon on the 1st day, and again on the morning of the 28th.

SATURN will, during this month, be visible during the greater portion of the night, and is favourably situated for observation. He rises at the beginning of the month a few minutes after 10h. p.m. and at 8h. 5m. on the last day of the month, and is visible on each night till sunrise. On the

evening of the 20th he is near the Moon, and on the 29th in opposition to the Sun.

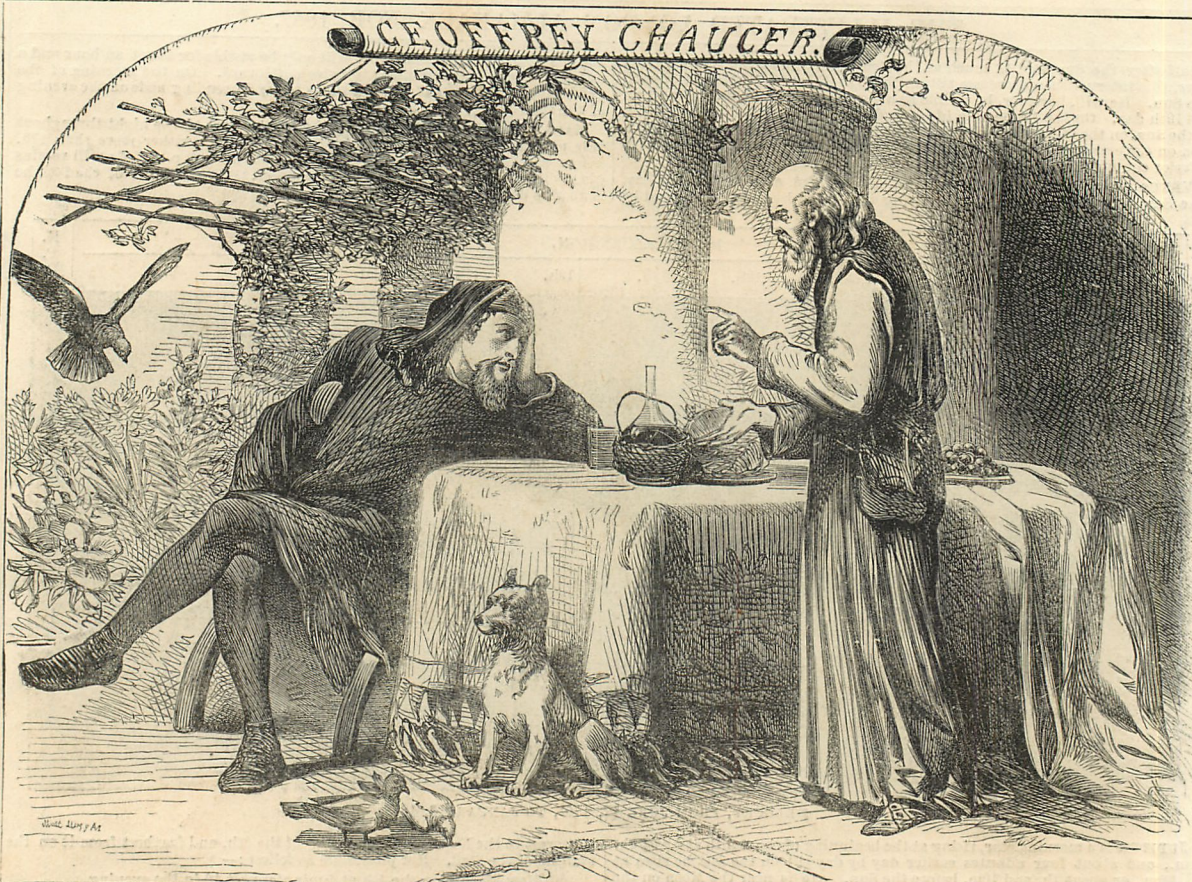
## MAY.

THE path of the MOON this month takes her to Venus on the 1st and Mercury on the following day, so that both these planets are occulted for about an hour; but on each occasion this phenomenon takes place in broad daylight. On the night of the 5th the bright star Aldebaran is also occulted, but the Moon and star will previously set. The Moon will be a little north of Mars on the morning of the 10th, and on the following night Regulus will be a little east

(Continued on page 48.)



## GEOFFREY CHAUCER.



CHAUCER LISTENING TO PETRARCH RECITING "PATIENT GRISELDA," AT PADUA.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.							HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.		
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.					Moon's Age.	After Sunset.		London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.				
								O'Clock.	2	3	4	5		O'Clock.	5	6	7	8	9			
																					H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins	6	1	10 14	5 40	9 43	7 36					4					3 54	4 11	0 53	1 10	274
2	W	Admiral Keppel died, 1786	6	3	10 33	5 38	10 45	8 11					5					4 29	4 46	1 27	1 45	275
3	Th	<i>Old St. Matthew</i>	6	5	10 52	5 35	11 45	8 49					6					5 4	5 21	2 2	2 20	276
4	F	Guizot born, 1787	6	7	11 10	5 32		9 33					7					5 40	5 58	2 37	2 56	277
5	S	Marquis Cornwallis died, 1805	6	9	11 28	5 30	1 27	10 22					8					6 21	6 43	3 14	3 37	278
6	S	16TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	6	10	11 46	5 27	2 10	11 15					9					7 10	7 42	3 59	4 26	279
7	M	Day breaks 4h. 17m.	6	12	12 3	5 25	2 47	Morn.					10					8 16	8 58	4 58	5 32	280
8	Tu	Length of day 11h. 8m.	6	14	12 20	5 22	3 20	0 14					11					9 39	10 20	6 14	6 55	281
9	W	<i>St. Denys</i>	6	16	12 37	5 20	3 49	1 16					12					10 59	11 31	7 36	8 15	282
10	Th	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins	6	17	12 53	5 18	4 15	2 22					13					—	Noon.	8 47	9 16	283
11	F	<i>Old Michaelmas Day</i>	6	19	13 8	5 15	4 41	3 30					14					0 25	0 45	9 41	10 1	284
12	S	Columbus saw land, 1492	6	20	13 24	5 13	5 5	4 40					15					1 5	1 24	10 21	10 40	285
13	S	17TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	6	22	13 38	5 11	5 34	5 51					16					1 42	1 58	10 58	11 14	286
14	M	Battle of Hastings, 1066	6	24	13 52	5 8	6 3	7 5					17					2 17	2 33	11 33	11 49	287
15	Tu	Length of twilight 1h. 54m.	6	25	14 6	5 6	6 36	8 19					18					2 51	3 11	—	0 7	288
16	W	Marie Antoinette executed, 1793	6	27	14 19	5 4	7 15	9 33					19					3 31	3 50	0 27	0 47	289
17	Th	<i>Etheldreda</i>	6	28	14 32	5 2	8 2	10 45					20					4 10	4 29	1 6	1 26	290
18	F	<i>St. Luke, Evangelist</i>	6	30	14 43	5 0	8 57	11 49					21					4 50	5 12	1 45	2 6	291
19	S	Battle of Leipsic, 1813	6	31	14 55	4 58	10 0	Aftern.					22					5 36	6 2	2 28	2 52	292
20	S	18TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	6	32	15 54	5 6	11 8	1 33					23					6 30	6 59	3 18	3 46	293
21	M	Death of Nelson, 1805	6	34	15 15	4 54	Morn.	2 14					24					7 34	8 14	4 15	4 50	294
22	Tu	Lord Holland died, 1840	6	36	15 24	4 52	0 20	2 48					25					8 59	9 43	5 30	6 15	295
23	W	Irish Rebellion, 1641	6	38	15 33	4 50	1 33	3 18					26					10 24	11 3	6 59	7 40	296
24	Th	John Leech died, 1864	6	40	15 41	4 47	2 47	3 46					27					11 37	—	8 19	8 53	297
25	F	<i>Crispin</i>	6	42	15 48	4 45	3 59	4 11					28					0 5	0 31	9 21	9 47	298
26	S	Royal Charter lost, 1859	6	44	15 54	4 43	5 9	4 38					29					0 56	1 18	10 12	10 34	299
27	S	19TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	6	46	16 0	4 41	6 20	5 6					30					1 40	1 58	10 56	11 14	300
28	M	<i>St. Simon &amp; St. Jude</i>	6	48	16 5	4 39	7 28	5 35					1					2 17	2 34	11 33	11 50	301
29	Tu	Length of night 14h. 13m.	6	50	16 9	4 37	8 33	6 7					2					2 52	3 10	—	0 8	302
30	W	Sheridan born, 1751	6	51	16 13	4 36	9 34	6 44					3					3 28	3 45	0 26	0 44	303
31	Th	Lord Dundonald died, 1860	6	53	16 15	4 34	10 31	7 25					4					4 2	4 18	1 1	1 18	304





HOMELESS. BY GUIDO BACH.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1867.

of her; but by the evening of the 11th this star will precede the Moon. A Virginis will also follow the Moon on the morning of the 15th; but will appear to the west of her in the evening of that day. She will be a little north of the Moon on the 17th day at midnight, above Jupiter on the 26th evening, and a little south of the planet Venus on the morning of the last day. On the 5th day she is nearest the Earth, and most distant from it on the 21st. Her times of change are:—

New Moon	on the	4th	at 40 minutes past 7 in the morning.
First Quarter	"	10th	" 4 " 10 " evening.
Full Moon	"	18th	" 52 " 1 " afternoon.
Last Quarter	"	26th	" 22 " 5 " afternoon.

MERCURY is visible as a morning star for a short time at the beginning of the month, but rises only 6m. before the Sun on the 31st day, and he is therefore not favourably situated for observation. On the morning of the 2nd he is very close to the southern border of the Moon, in his ascending node on the 28th, and on the last day in superior conjunction with the Sun. He is rapidly travelling northwards, and is only about 68 deg. from the north pole at the end of the month.

VENUS may be seen still as a morning star for about an hour. She rises on the 1st at 3h. 46m. a.m., at 3h. on the 21st, and at 2h. 44m. at the end of the month. This planet crosses the equator at midnight on the 1st, and continues to travel northwards steadily. She is near the Moon on both the 1st and last days of the month, on the former occasion being south of her and on the latter a little the higher of the two bodies. On the 3rd day she is in aphelion, or furthest from the Sun, and near a Ceti on the same day.

The planet MARS now sets during the early morning hours. On the 1st day he sets at 1h. 50m. a.m., and earlier, day by day, till, at the close of the month, he sets about 25m. after midnight. His north polar distance at the beginning of the month is 68½ deg.; but by the 31st day he is only 17 deg.

north of the equator. He is also a little above the Moon on the morning of the 10th.

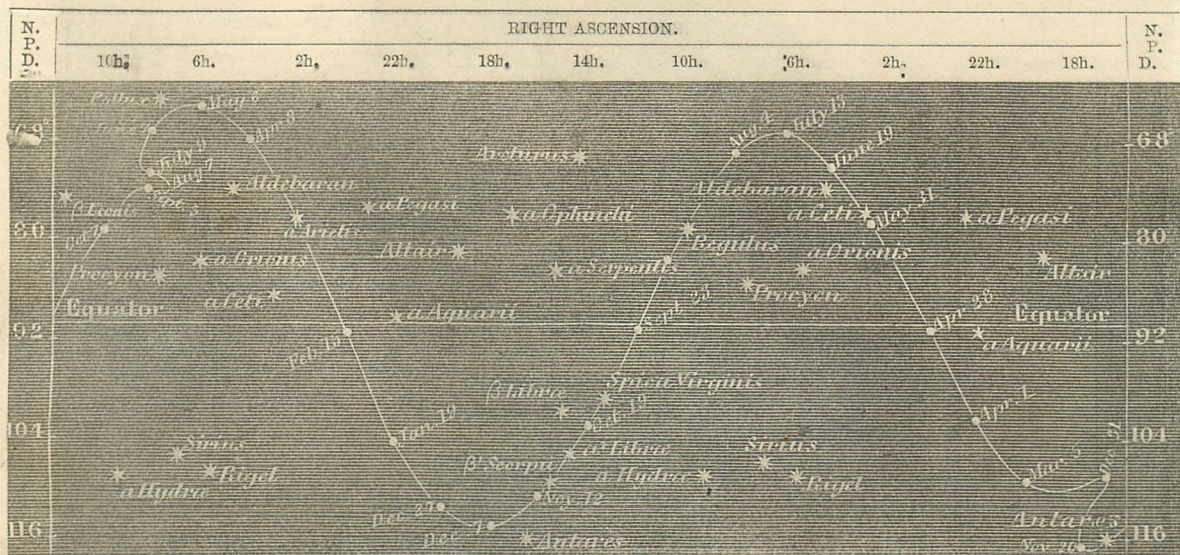
JUPITER is a morning star, rising on the 1st day at 2h. 40m. or nearly 2h. before the Sun, this interval increasing to fully 3h. by the end of the month. He is favourably situated for observation. He still continues to travel northwards, but very slowly, and is near the Moon on the evening of the 26th, and in quadrature with the Sun, or 90 deg. distant from him, on the evening following.

SATURN is now visible nearly all the night. He rises at 40m. after sunset, on the 8th at sunset, and 5h. 52m. on the last day. On the 21st he sets at sunrise and about half an hour previously on the 31st, and is therefore very favourably situated for observation throughout the month. He is a little below the Moon on the night of the 17th.

## JUNE.

THE course of the MOON this month does not lead her near to many visible bright stars or planets. On the evening of the 2nd she will be about 6 deg. south of Mercury, and a little below Mars on the morning of the 7th. The planet Saturn will be near her on the 14th; and on the morning of the 23rd the bright star visible near the Moon is Jupiter. Aldebaran, the chief star in the constellation of Taurus, "the Bull," will be occulted by the Moon; but this phenomenon will occur when below the horizon. The planet Venus will also be near the Moon on the morning of the 30th. She will be nearest to the Earth on the 3rd day, and furthest from it on the afternoon of the 18th. Her phases or times of change are as follow:—

New Moon	on the	2nd	at 12 minutes past 3 in the afternoon.
First Quarter	"	9th	" 37 " 6 " morning.
Full Moon	"	17th	" 55 " 4 " morning.
Last Quarter	"	25th	" 28 " 5 " morning.



VENUS, FROM OCTOBER 10, 1866, TO NOVEMBER 4, 1868.

At the commencement of this month MERCURY will appear for a few minutes as an evening star, and will be visible for about 4m. longer night by night, till, by the 20th day, he sets 1h. 34m. after the Sun, this interval differing very little during the remainder of the month, and during the last three weeks he will be very well situated for observation. On the 11th day this planet attains his highest position in the heavens, being 25 deg. north of the equator. He is in perihelion on the 1st, near the Moon on the following night, and also north of Saturn on the 14th day.

The planet VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st day at 2h. 42m. a.m., or 1h. and 10m. before sunrise, and at the end of the month she will be visible for an hour and a half. She still continues her northward course, but does not travel so quickly as in former months, being 22 deg. north of the equator on the 30th. She is also a little north of the Moon on the afternoon of the same day.

MARS is now only an evening star, setting shortly after midnight at the beginning of the month, and at 10h. 55m. p.m. on the last day, or rather more than two hours and a half after sunset. In his path towards the equator this planet passes into the constellation Leo, and is in conjunction with the bright star Regulus on the 17th, and  $\rho$  Leonis a few days later. He is also near the Moon on the 7th.

JUPITER rises at the beginning of this month at 1h. 10m. a.m., but on the last day this planet may be seen from 10h. 51m. till sunrise on the following morning. Although he in reality reached his highest point in the heavens on the 23rd, still he changes his position so slowly that throughout the whole of this month he is about 10 deg. south of the equator. He is a little south of the Moon on the morning of the 23rd, and stationary among the stars on the 27th day.

The planet SATURN may still be seen during the greater part of the night, rising on each day before sunset, and setting on the 1st at 3h. 18m. a.m., and at 1h. 20m. on the morning of the last day. He is still moving northward, and is near the Moon on the 14th day.

## JULY.

THE MOON will be near Mercury on the evening of the 3rd, and a little south of the planet Mars on the 5th. The star  $\alpha$  Virginis will follow closely behind

the Moon on the night of the 8th. At 1h. a.m. on the 9th day the Moon and this star will be together, and from that time a Virginis will precede her. On the morning of the 11th the Moon will be north of Saturn, and above Jupiter on the 20th day. The planet Venus will be near her on the 30th, and she will be a little north of Mercury on the following day. She is in perihelion on the 1st, and again at midnight on the 29th; and she is furthest from the Earth on the 14th day. Her phases for the month are:—

New Moon	on the	1st	at 48 minutes past 9 in the evening.
First Quarter	"	8th	" 31 " 5 " afternoon.
Full Moon	"	16th	" 56 " 7 " evening.
Last Quarter	"	24th	" 32 " 2 " afternoon.
New Moon	"	31st	" 43 " 4 " morning.

The bright star Aldebaran is occulted on the 27th, but, as it occurs after sunrise, will not be visible at Greenwich.

The planet MERCURY is an evening star till the 26th, setting nearly an hour and a half after the Sun at the beginning of the month, and nearly with him on the before-mentioned day. He is now travelling southward steadily, but on the 26th again turns his steps northward. On the 3rd he is near the Moon, passes  $\alpha$  Cancri on the 4th, in his descending node on the following day, at his greatest elongation E on the 6th, in aphelion on the 16th, stationary among the stars on the 19th, and again near the Moon on the last day.

VENUS still appears as a morning star, rising about an hour and a half before the Sun throughout. She attains her greatest northern declination on the 16th, when she is 67 deg. distant from the north pole, or 23 deg. above the equator. On the 21st day she is very near to the planet Saturn, in her ascending node on the same day, and about 4½ deg. north of the Moon on the 30th.

MARS is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 10h. 52m. p.m., and on the last day the Sun sets a little more than an hour and a half before this planet. He is rapidly approaching the equator, and in his path passes the star  $\rho$  Leonis on the evening of the 3rd, the Moon on the 5th,  $\chi$  Leonis on the 12th, and  $\sigma$  Leonis on the 17th day.

The planet JUPITER is now very favourably situated for observation,



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1867.

rising on the 1st day at 10h. 47m. p.m., and at 8h. 45m. p.m. at the close of the month. He is visible throughout till sunrise. On the 20th he is again south of the Moon.

SATURN sets at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 1h. on the morning of the 1st, at midnight on the 19th, and at a few minutes after 11h. p.m. at the end of the month. He is a little south of the Moon on the morning of the 11th. On the 13th day he reaches his nearest point to the equator. He is stationary among the stars on the 22nd, and in quadrature with the Sun, or 90 deg. distant from him, on the 29th day.

## AUGUST.

THERE will be a total eclipse of the SUN on the 29th of this month. It will be visible from parts of South America and in the South Atlantic Ocean. The central eclipse begins at 9 min. after noon, and ends at 2h. 17m. (Greenwich mean time.) A partial eclipse may be seen at the Cape of Good Hope, when three tenths of the Sun's diameter will be obscured.

The path of the MOON during this month takes her to Mars on the 3rd day, which planet is occulted by her for about three quarters of an hour; but this phenomenon occurs in the day time. On the night of the 4th a Virginis will be a little east of the Moon, but the Moon will follow this star on the following night. She will be north of Saturn on the 7th, and Jupiter on the 16th. She will occult Aldebaran on the 23rd, but this will not be visible from Greenwich. On the morning of the 28th the Moon will be below the planet Mercury, and on the 29th day she will be south of Venus. She is furthest from the earth on the 11th morning, and nearest to it on the 27th. Her times of change are as follow:—

First Quarter	on the 7th	at 9 minutes past 7	in the morning.
Full Moon	" 15th	" 37 "	" morning.
Last Quarter	" 22nd	" 22 "	" evening.
New Moon	" 29th	" 5 "	" 1 " afternoon.

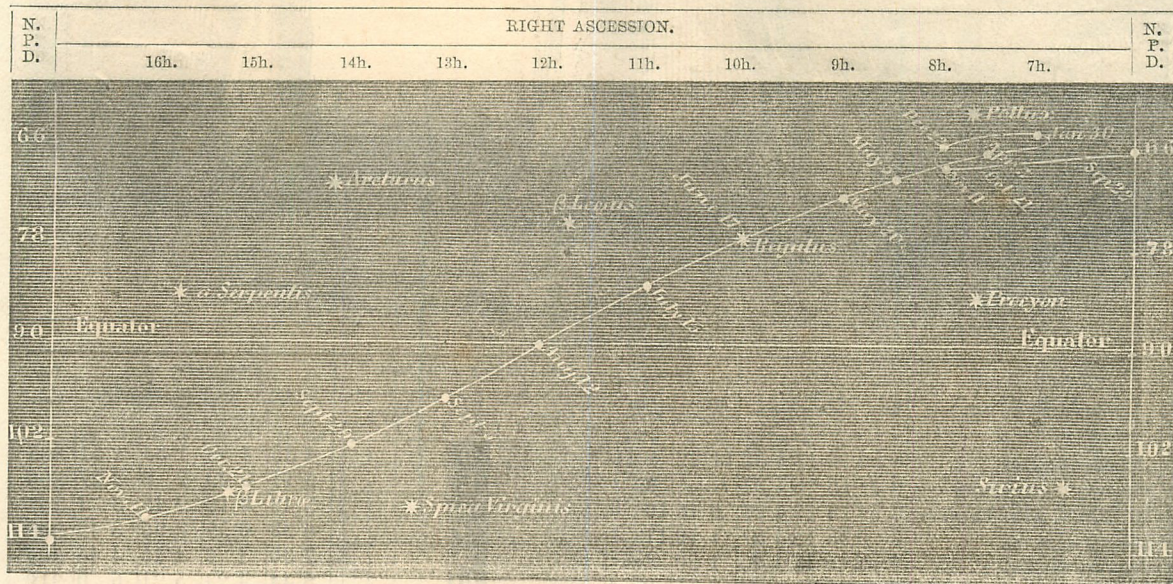
MERCURY will be a morning star from the 5th day. He will be best situated for observation on the 24th, at which time he will rise about one hour and three quarters before the Sun, this interval afterwards somewhat decreasing. His position is about 18 deg. north of the equator on the 1st, and, after moving a little northward, he retraces his southern course. On the 3rd he is in inferior conjunction with the Sun; a little south of Venus on the 10th, stationary among the stars on the evening of the 12th, at his greatest western elongation on the 21st, in his ascending node on the 24th, and in perihelion, or nearest to the Sun, on the 28th day.

VENUS continues to be a morning star. On the 1st day she rises at 3h., or nearly an hour and a half before sunrise, but this interval decreases to 42 min. at the end of the month. She is a little north of the Moon on the 29th day of this month. This planet has now begun her downward path steadily, and by the end of the month is only 12 deg. north of the equator.

The planet MARS is visible as an evening star for times varying from one hour and a half at the beginning of the month to one hour at the close of the month. He sets on the 1st at 9h. 20m. p.m., and at 7h. 50m. p.m. on the last day. At the beginning of the month he enters the constellation of Virgo; on the 3rd day he is near  $\beta$  Virginis, and also close to the Moon; on the evening of the 12th he is near  $\eta$  Virginis, and crosses the equator at midnight on the same day, being about 5 deg. south of it at the end of the month.

JUPITER will now be visible during the greater part of the night, and is very favourably situated for observation. On the 1st day he rises nearly an hour after sunset, but by the end of the month he will rise before the Sun sets. Till the 26th he sets after sunrise, and by the 31st day he will set half an hour previously. He is near the Moon on the 16th, and in opposition to the Sun on the 26th day.

SATURN is an evening star, setting 3h. 20m. after the Sun on the 1st day,



MARS, FROM SEPTEMBER 20, 1866, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

and about 2h. 20m. after him at the close of the month. He is near the Moon on the 7th day.

## SEPTEMBER.

A PARTIAL eclipse of the MOON will take place on the night of the 13th and morning of the 14th of this month, and may be seen from Greenwich. It will commence generally at 10h. 57m. p.m., and end at 1h. 55m. on the morning of the 14th. The greatest phase will take place 26m. after midnight, when nearly seven tenths of her diameter will be obscured. She is at this time in the zenith of a place whose position is 7° 26' W. longitude and 4° 16' S. latitude.

On the morning of the 1st day the Moon will be near the planet Mars, and will be also near  $\alpha$  Virginis on the evening of the same day. On the 3rd Saturn will be a little south of her, and on the 12th day Jupiter will also be a little below her. She will appear to the west of the bright star Aldebaran on the morning of the 18th. At 6h. p.m. that star will be occulted by her, but during the ensuing night Aldebaran will precede the Moon. She will be very close to Venus on the 27th at midnight; a little north of Mercury on the following evening, and also a little above Mars at midnight on the 29th. On the 7th day she is furthest from the Earth, and nearest to it on the 23rd. Her phases or times of change are as follow:—

First Quarter	on the 5th	at 31 minutes past 11	in the evening.
Full Moon	" 14th	" 27 "	" to 1 " morning.
Last Quarter	" 21st	" 9 "	" past 3 " morning.
New Moon	" 27th	" 42 "	" 11 " evening.

MERCURY will be a morning star at the beginning of this month, rising an hour and a quarter before sunrise on the 1st, and nearly with the Sun on the 15th. He, however, reappears as an evening star from the 8th day, and may be seen for about twenty minutes by the end of the month. This planet still continues to travel southward, passing through the constellations of Leo and Virgo. He is close to the bright star Regulus on the 2nd, south of Venus on the 10th, and near  $\beta$  Leonis on the same night; in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 15th, crosses the equator on the 19th, close to  $\gamma$  Virginis on about the 25th day, and a little south of the Moon on the 28th.

VENUS will be visible as a morning star during the greater part of the month, rising at 4h. 32m. a.m. on the 1st, or forty minutes before the Sun; and on the 27th day the planet and Sun rise together. She may also be seen

as an evening star from the 7th for a few minutes. She is still travelling southwards, and is close to the bright star Regulus on the 2nd, and is consequently not far from  $\beta$  Leonis and Arcturus at the same time. She is also near Procyon a few days later, and not far distant from  $\alpha$  Serpentis on about the 21st day. On the 25th she is in superior conjunction with the Sun; she crosses the equator on the 26th, and is a little south of the Moon on the 28th day.

MARS is still an evening star for a short time, setting on the 1st day at 7h. 47m. p.m., and at 6h. 27m. p.m. on the 30th day. He continues to pursue his southward path steadily, and by the end of the month he is 12½ deg. south of the equator. On the mornings of the 1st and 30th days he is near the Moon, being on both occasions the lower of the two bodies. He is in his descending node on the 28th, and near Spica Virginis about the same time.

The planet JUPITER is visible during the greater part of the night, rising before sunset throughout the month, and setting at 20m. to 5h. on the 1st, and at 2h. 28m. a.m. on the last day. He still continues to move southwards slowly, and is in conjunction with the Moon on the 12th.

SATURN is still an evening star. On the 1st day he sets about 2h. 20m. after sunset, and about 1h. 40m. a.m. after him on the last day, on which occasion he sets at 7h. 20m. p.m. He is south of the Moon on the night of the 3rd.

## OCTOBER.

ON the evening of the 1st day the MOON will be north of the planet Saturn, and will also be above Jupiter on the night of the 9th. The bright star Aldebaran will be occulted by her on the 16th. The Moon will be a little east of Regulus on the night of the 21st, but on the following night that star will precede her. She is north of Venus on the morning of the 28th, above Mars on the evening of the same day, and also north of the planets Saturn and Mercury on the morning of the 29th, Saturn being the centre of the three bodies. She is most distant from the Earth on the 5th, and nearest to her on the 18th. Her phases are:—

First Quarter	on the 5th	at 17 minutes past 6	in the evening.
Full Moon	" 13th	" 24 "	" to 1 " afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 20th	" 17 "	" 9 " morning.
New Moon	" 27th	" 3 "	" 1 " afternoon.

(Continued on page 59)





MILTON DICTATING "PARADISE LOST."

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.					MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.							HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.	
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.		Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.			Moon's Age.	After Sunset.				London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.			
				H.	M.				O'Clock.	4	5		6	7	4	5	6	7	8	Morn.		Aftern.
1	F	<i>All Saints' Day</i>	6 56	16	17	4 32	11 22	8 12					5					4 35	4 52	1 34	1 51	305
2	S	Michaelmas Law Term begins	6 57	16	18	4 31	Aftern.	9 4				6						5 11	5 29	2 8	2 27	306
3	S	20TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	6 59	16	19	4 29	0 46	10 0				7						5 48	6 10	2 45	3 4	307
4	M	Length of day 9h. 27m.	7 0	16	18	4 27	1 19	11 1				8						6 33	6 59	3 26	3 49	308
5	Tu	Gunpowder Plot, 1605	7 2	16	17	4 25	1 50	Morn.				9						7 30	8 5	4 15	4 46	309
6	W	<i>St. Leonard</i>	7 4	16	15	4 24	2 15	0 4				10						8 44	9 24	5 21	6 0	310
7	Th	Defeat of the Sikhs at Mooltan, 1848	7 5	16	12	4 23	2 42	1 10				11						10 1	10 38	6 40	7 17	311
8	F	Cambridge Michaelm. Term divides	7 7	16	8	4 22	3 7	2 18				12						11 13	11 41	7 54	8 29	312
9	S	Prince of Wales born, 1841	7 9	16	4	4 20	3 33	3 29				13						—	0 6	8 57	9 22	313
10	S	21ST SUN. AFT. TRINITY	7 10	15	5	4 19	4 0	4 41				14						0 29	0 49	9 45	10 5	314
11	M	<i>St. Martin</i>	7 12	15	5	4 17	4 31	5 57				15						1 10	1 30	10 26	10 46	315
12	Tu	Length of twilight, 2h. 0m.	7 14	15	4	5 16	5 8	7 12				16						1 49	2 9	11 5	11 25	316
13	W	<i>Britius</i>	7 16	15	3	4 14	5 54	8 27				17						2 28	2 48	11 44	—	317
14	Th	Leibnitz died, 1716	7 18	15	2	4 12	6 46	9 37				18						3 10	3 31	0 4	0 26	318
15	F	<i>St. Machutus</i>	7 19	15	1	4 11	7 48	10 40				19						3 54	4 15	0 47	1 10	319
16	S		7 21	15	8	4 10	8 58	11 33				20						4 38	5 1	1 31	1 54	320
17	S	22ND SUN. AFT. TRINITY	7 23	14	5	4 9	10 10	Aftern.				21						5 27	5 54	2 17	2 43	321
18	M	Length of night 15h. 17m.	7 25	14	4	5 8	11 24	0 52				22						6 22	6 52	3 10	3 38	322
19	Tu	James Hogg died, 1836	7 27	14	3	4 7	Morn.	1 23				23						7 25	7 59	4 8	4 41	323
20	W	<i>Edmund, King and Mart.</i>	7 28	14	1	4 6	0 37	1 52				24						8 39	9 21	5 15	5 55	324
21	Th	Princess Royal born, 1840	7 30	14	3	4 4	1 48	2 18				25						9 59	10 35	6 37	7 15	325
22	F	<i>St. Cecilia</i>	7 31	13	4	4 3	2 59	2 43				26						11 9	11 42	7 51	8 25	326
23	S	<i>Clement</i>	7 33	13	3	4 2	4 7	3 9				27						—	0 8	8 58	9 24	327
24	S	23RD SUN. AFT. TRINITY	7 34	13	1	4 0	5 15	3 36				28						0 33	0 55	9 49	10 11	328
25	M	Michaelmas Law Term ends	7 36	12	5	6 3 58	6 21	4 7				29						1 17	1 38	10 33	10 54	329
26	Tu	Twilight ends 6h. 0m.	7 37	12	3	7 3 57	7 24	4 41				30						1 58	2 17	11 14	11 33	330
27	W	Princess Teck born, 1833	7 39	12	1	8 3 56	8 24	5 20				1						2 34	2 52	11 50	—	331
28	Th	Washington Irving died, 1859	7 40	11	5	7 3 55	9 16	6 5				2						3 9	3 27	0 8	0 25	332
29	F	Goldsmith born, 1731	7 42	11	3	7 3 55	10 4	6 55				3						3 43	3 59	0 43	0 59	333
30	S	<i>St. Andrew</i>	7 44	11	1	5 3 54	10 46	7 50				4						4 15	4 32	1 15	1 31	334





"THE GUARDIAN." BY A. ELMORE, R.A.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1867.

MERCURY will be an evening star for a short time throughout the month, setting about twenty minutes after sunset at the beginning and about forty minutes after the Sun at the close of the month. He continues his path southwards, through the constellations Virgo and Libra. On the 1st day he is in his descending node, in aphelion on the 11th, immediately below Mars on the night of the 19th, near the Moon on the 29th, and at his greatest elongation east on the last day.

The planet VENUS is an evening star for a short time, but sets throughout this month within half an hour of the time of sunset. Her position is about 24 deg. below the equator on the 1st, and in her further course southward she passes close to Spica Virginis on the 14th day, and near  $\beta$  and  $\alpha$  2 Libræ a few days later. She is also about 4 deg. south of the Moon on the morning of the 28th day.

MARS is visible as an evening star on each evening of the month for about forty minutes, setting at 6h. 24m. p.m. on the 1st day, and on the last day at about 5h. 15m. On the 13th day he is near the star  $\alpha$  2 Libræ, and on the 23rd near  $\beta$  Libræ. He is about 5 deg. south of the Moon on the night of the 28th. Continuing his path southward, he is about 19 deg. below the equator at the end of the month, or 109 deg. distant from the north pole.

The planet JUPITER will during this month set in the early morning hours. At the beginning of the month he sets at 2h. 24m. a.m., and at 0h. 20m. a.m. on the 31st day. On the 22nd he commences to retrace his steps northwards. On the 9th he is a little south of the Moon, and stationary among the stars on the 24th day.

SATURN may still be seen as an evening star, although not for any length of time, towards the end of the month. He sets at 7h. 15m. on the 1st and

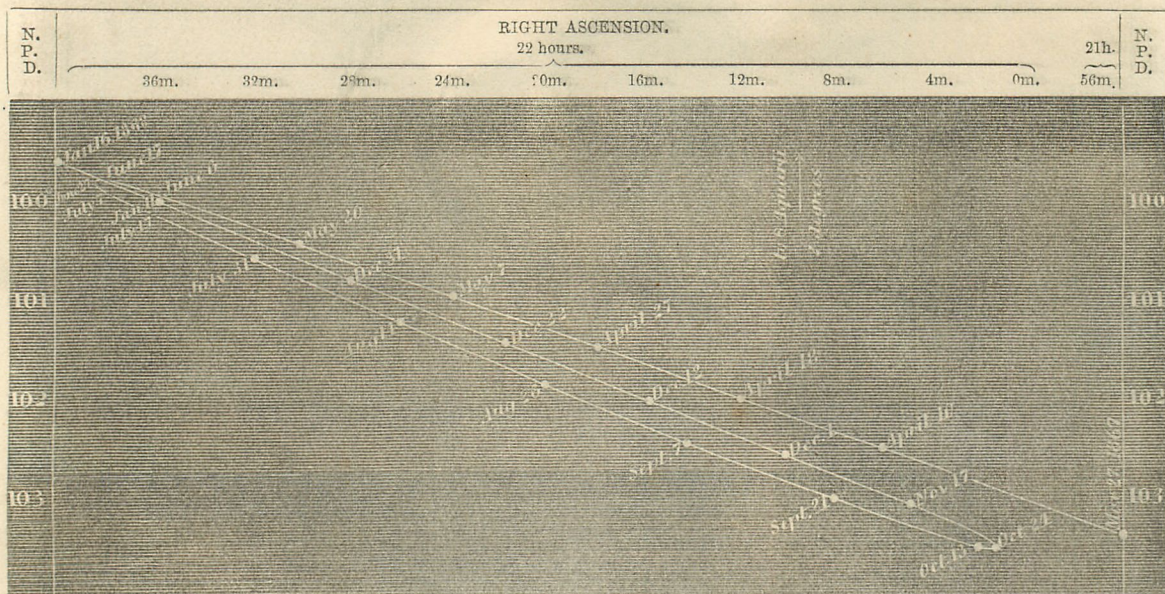
about an hour after the Sun on the last day. On both the mornings of the 1st and 29th days this planet is a little south of the Moon. He still moves steadily southward.

## NOVEMBER.

THE path of the MOON this month leads her near to the planet Jupiter on the 5th at midnight. On the 13th the bright star Aldebaran is occulted by her; but this occurs after sunrise, and is therefore not visible at Greenwich. She will be followed closely by the bright star Regulus on the evening of the 18th; but at 10h. p.m. this star and the Moon will have the same right ascension, and from that time the Moon will follow the star. On the morning of the 22nd she will also precede a Virginis, but by the evening of that day the star will be seen to the west of her. She will be near Mercury and Saturn on the 25th day, a little north of Mars at midnight on the 26th, and also above the planet Venus on the 27th. She is in apogee, or furthest from the Earth, on the 2nd, and again on the last day of the month, and is nearest to it on the 14th. Her times of change are:—

First Quarter on the	4th	at 27 minutes past 2 in the afternoon.
Full Moon	12th	9 " 1 " morning.
Last Quarter	18th	6 " 5 " afternoon.
New Moon	26th	11 " 5 " morning.

The planet MERCURY is visible for about forty minutes at the beginning of the month as an evening star, but sets nearly at sunset on the 22nd. He will also appear as a morning star from this time, and will be visible for more than one hour and a half at the close of the month. Till the 11th day he continues his southward course, turns northward for a few days, and then resumes his southward path. He is stationary among the stars on the 11th



JUPITER, FROM MARCH 27, 1867, TO JANUARY 10, 1868.

day, about 1 deg. south of the planets Mars and Venus on the evening of the 15th and morning of the 16th days respectively; in his ascending node on the 20th, in inferior conjunction with the sun on the 22nd, nearest to the Sun on the 24th, and near the Moon on the following morning.

VENUS is an evening star for a short time. She sets twenty-four minutes after the Sun on the 1st day, and by the end of the month will be visible for nearly an hour. She still continues her southern course, although not so rapidly. On the 7th day she is a little south of the planet Saturn, near  $\beta$  1 Scorpil on the 9th, in her descending node on the 10th, very close to Mars on the night of the 14th, Venus being rather the more north of the two bodies and below the Moon on the 27th, afternoon.

MARS may be seen for about half an hour on every night of this month, but is not well situated for observation. He sets on the 1st at 6h. 10m. p.m., and at 4h. 20m. at the end of the month. He continues to pursue his southward course, and is south of Saturn on the 1st day, and about 5 deg. below the Moon on the 27th.

JUPITER is now an evening star only. At the beginning of the month he sets a few minutes after midnight; on the 4th at midnight, and at about 10h. 30m. p.m. on the last day. He will be a little south of the Moon at the time of setting on the 5th. On the 21st day he is also in quadrature with the Sun.

The planet SATURN is an evening star during the former part of this month. He sets on the 1st 52 min. after sunset, but on the 23rd day the Sun and this planet set together. Saturn has, however, previously appeared as a morning star, and will be visible for about an hour at the close of the month. He is not well situated for observation. On the 19th he is near the Sun, and a little south of the Moon on the 25th day.

## DECEMBER.

THE MOON will be a little north of Jupiter on the 3rd day. On the evening of the 10th the brightest star in the constellation of Taurus—viz., Aldebaran—will be occulted by the Moon. She will precede the star  $\alpha$  Virginis on the evening of the 19th, but on the following morning she will be seen following that star. On the 23rd she is north of Saturn; near Mercury on the morning of the 24th, about 5 deg. north of Mars on the 26th, about the same distance from Venus on the 28th, and near the planet Jupiter on the morning of the

last day. She is nearest to the Earth on the 12th, and most distant from it on the 27th day. Her phases or times of change are as follow:—

First Quarter on the	4th	at 21 minutes past 10 in the morning.
Full Moon	11th	10 " noon.
Last Quarter	18th	34 " 3 in the morning.
New Moon	25th	39 " 11 " evening.

MERCURY is a morning star for a considerable time during the first part of this month, rising one hour and three quarters before the Sun on the 1st day, two hours before him on the 12th, and at 7h. 13m. a.m. on the last day. He still continues his southern course, and is again about 24 deg. below the equator by the close of the year. On the 9th he is at his greatest western elongation, near Saturn on the 12th, about 5 deg. south of the Moon on the 24th, and in his descending node on the 28th day.

The planet VENUS is an evening star, setting later night by night, and by the latter part of the month she is very favourably situated for observation. On the 1st day she sets at 4h. 50m. p.m., and at 5h. 55m. at the close of the year. The position of this planet is not much altered during the month. She reaches her greatest southern declination on the 7th, when she is 24½ deg. below the equator, and she afterwards begins to move northward. At the beginning of the month she is near the star Antares, in aphelion on the 14th, and south of the Moon on the morning of the 28th.

MARS will still be continuing to move southward, but on the 20th day he gains his lowest point, after which he moves slightly northward, but by the end of the year his position is scarcely altered. During the first part of the month he is an evening star for a few minutes, but he sets two minutes before sunset on the last day. On the morning of the 26th he is in conjunction with the Moon, being at that time about 5 deg. south of her.

The planet JUPITER continues to move northwards towards the equator, and will be about 11 deg. south of the line at the close of the year. On the 1st day he sets at half-past 10 p.m., and at 9h. nearly at the end of the month. He is south of the Moon on the 3rd, and again below her on the morning of the last day.

SATURN is now a morning star, rising at 6h. 37m. a.m. on the 1st day, and at 4h. 58m. on the morning of the last day, when he will be visible for nearly three hours and a quarter. On the 23rd he is near the Moon, and is about 18½ deg. south of the equator at the end of the month.



### MONTHS—ROMAN NAMES OF MONTHS—SAXON NAMES OF MONTHS.

THE changes of the Moon are so apparent, remarkable, and regular, that man could not fail to notice them, and lunar months and lunar years were the first of which we have any account.

The division of months seems to have been made before the deluge. In Genesis we read, "In the second month, the seventeenth day of the month."

Our present months are lunar, with an additional eleven days to increase the lunar year of 354 days to the common year of 365 days.

The names of the months were affixed by the Romans.

January, now the first month, was named after Janus.

February, the second month, is named from Febro, to cleanse.

March, the third month, was formerly the first month, and was dedicated to Mars.

April, the fourth month, was derived from Aperire, to open, in reference to buds and flowers beginning to open.

May, the fifth month, by some is said to have been named by Romulus, in honour of the Majores, a class of senators who assisted him in government.

July, the seventh month, is also said to have been named by Romulus, in honour of the Juniores, another class of senators.

August, the eighth month, was named in honour of Augustus.

September, the ninth month, was formerly the seventh month, and takes its name from septem, seven. It was the seventh month from March.

October, November, and December were named from octo, eighth; novem, nine; and decem, ten: indicating their places in the year as the eighth, ninth, and tenth months of the year.

These names of the month are now of general adoption.

Our forefathers used the following names:—

January was named the Wolf Month.

February was expressed by a Saxon word meaning Spring-Wort, because young cabbages began to sprout.

March was named the Lengthening Month, in consequence of the lengthening of the days.

April was named the Easter Month, the festival of Easter happening within it.

May was named the Three Milkings, as cows were milked three times a day.

June, the Meadow Month, from the meadows being clothed with grass.

July, the Hay Month, in consequence of haymaking in this month.

August, the Barn Month, because barns were filled.

September, the Grist Month, because new corn was taken to the mill to be ground.

October, the Wine Month, from grapes being ripe and pressed to make wine.

November, the Windy Month, from its storms.

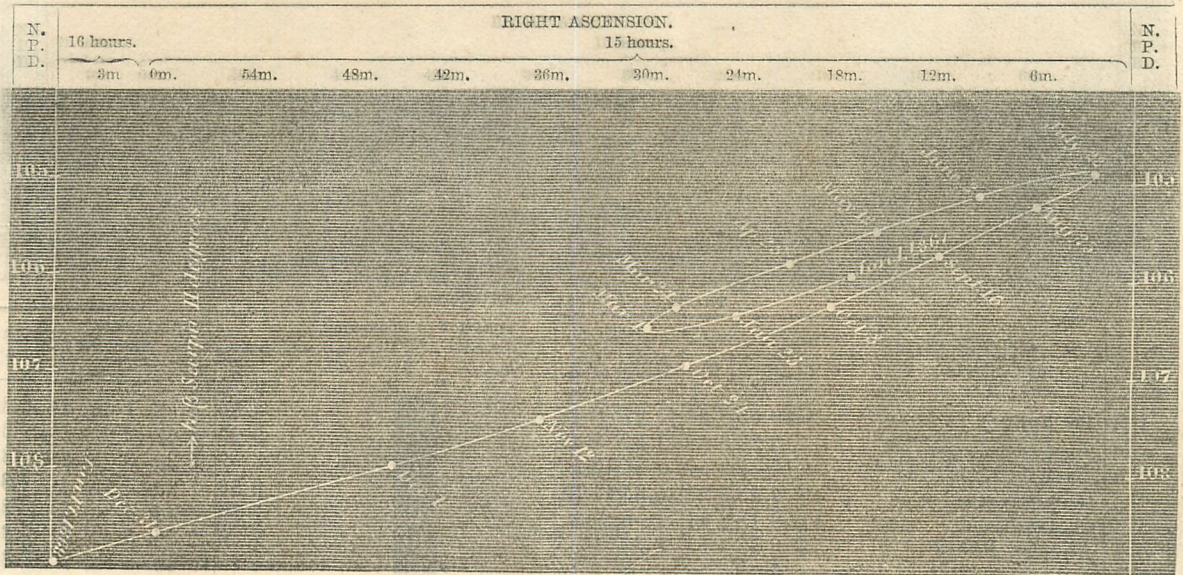
December, the Winter Month, afterwards called the Holy Month, on account of the birth of our Saviour.

It is fortunate that these Saxon names have fallen into disuse, for, though applicable to this climate, they could not have such general application as the Roman names, which, having no relation to seasons, or to natural appearances, or to some particular agricultural process going on in that month, are much better.

### THE TINTED ILLUSTRATIONS.

#### SKETCHES OF MARS.

THE Sketches of MARS, which are given in the Tinted Illustrations, are from drawings taken during the opposition of the planet in November 1865, by the Rev. W. R. Dawes, at Hopefield Observatory, Haddenham, Buck.



SATURN FROM JANUARY 1, 1867, TO JANUARY 17, 1868.

The principal object he had in view was obtaining on every available opportunity the best views of the features then presented, sparing no pains to secure, by persevering scrutiny, those which were less distinct.

To secure a high degree of accuracy in the relative position of the most striking features, Mr. Dawes either carefully estimated the position of each on the disk; or, if there seemed any peculiar difficulty in making a correct estimation, he had recourse to the micrometer, which fixed the position of the most striking features, to which others were referred.

Several curious and interesting features were brought out during this opposition, which Mr. Dawes had never before seen so distinctly. Of these, one of the most remarkable was the long narrow strait running N.E. and S.W. in the northern hemisphere, and depicted in the sketches made on Nov. 10 (No. 7).

Another interesting object was the forked shading depicted on Nov. 10, and it will form a very interesting object for scrutiny in future oppositions, to ascertain whether its forked character is permanent or variable. It may be that the sea has receded from that part of the coast and left the tongue of land exposed. It was found, of course, very difficult to note with certainty any variation in the appearance of the different shadings which might be confidently traced to atmospheric causes in the planet itself. On three consecutive evenings, Jan. 20, 21, and 22 (No. 8), a very white spot was noted exactly in the same place, marked "a" in the Engravings. This was certainly not visible on Nov. 10 and 12. It looked precisely like a large mass of snow.

Nothing, as it appears to Mr. Dawes, can more fully prove that the ruddy tint of Mars does not arise from any peculiarity in the colour of the planet's atmosphere, than the fact that the redness is always deepest near the centre, where the atmospheric stratum is thinnest, while near the edge of the planet the grey features are obscured, and in general entirely hidden, by the density of the atmosphere; and yet the colour reflected from it is white, or greenish white. The greenish tinge may possibly arise from contrast with the ruddy centre.

On the whole, Mr. Dawes' impression was that Mars has not usually a very cloudy atmosphere. During the last opposition the permanence and

nearly equable distinctness of the principal features under similar circumstances were surprising. On no occasion could Mr. Dawes satisfy himself that any part was decidedly less distinct than might be expected from the appearance of the other features then visible. The very white spots noticed on a few occasions—which certainly gave the impression of masses of snow, or the reflection from the upper surface of masses of cloud—formed the only decided exception.—(See Astronomical Monthly Notice, June 9, 1865.)

#### SKETCHES OF THE MOON.

In the sketch of the Photograph of the Moon the circular mountains and cup-formed hillocks are deficient, although, on looking through a telescope or on Mr. De la Rue's photographs, hundreds of such structures appear. Yet the small size presents features of great interest, showing the wonderful system of bright beams shooting out from centres and covering half the Moon with bright glittering threads. Those emanating from Tycho, in their course of a thousand miles, cross mountains and hollows, plains and seeming oceans.

The sketch of part of the Moon is a copy of a portion about Tycho from a very fine photograph of the Moon, of no less than 38 in. in diameter, by Warren De la Rue, Esq., F.R.S., &c. This remarkable mountain, Tycho—according to Mädler, the best authority upon the Moon's elevation and depression—reaches in its western side at least 17,000 ft. high, or one mile and a quarter more than the height of Mont Blanc. From the sketch it will be seen how very numerous are its mountains and valleys in this region of the Moon. By means of Mr. De la Rue's admirable photograph of the Moon, the committee of the British Association for re-mapping her surface propose to avail themselves largely, and in their report at the meeting in 1865, say:—"Of all the aids that we possess to the attainment of a valuable and extensive knowledge of the Moon's surface, none are calculated to afford such accurate results, so far as mapping, symbolising, and cataloguing are concerned, as photography. The large number of negatives produced by Warren De la Rue, Esq., and the enlargement of them both on glass and paper, must become of much valuable assistance in the progress of this work."





THACKERAY'S HOUSE, AT KENSINGTON.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.				HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.	
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.		Moon's Age.	After Sunset.		London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.		
								O'Clock.			O'Clock.		Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.		Aftern.
								4	5		6	7	8	4	5		6
1	S	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT (Princess of Wales born, 1844	7 46	10 53	3 53	11 21	8 49			5			4 50	5 8	1 48	2 6	335
2	M	Napoleon elected Emperor, 1852	7 47	10 30	3 52	11 52	9 49			6			5 27	5 47	2 24	2 43	336
3	Tu	Samuel Crompton, inventor of the spinning-mule, born, 1733	7 48	10 7	3 52	Aftern.	10 53			7			6 7	6 29	3 3	3 23	337
4	W	Length of day 8h. 2m.	7 49	9 43	3 51	0 45	11 58			8			6 54	7 20	3 45	4 10	338
5	Th	Mozart died, 1792	7 51	9 18	3 51	1 8	Morn.			9			7 49	8 24	4 36	5 5	339
6	F	Nicholas, Bishop	7 52	8 53	3 51	1 33	1 6			10			9 0	9 36	5 40	6 16	340
7	S	Ney executed, 1815	7 53	8 27	3 50	2 0	2 16			11			10 10	10 42	6 52	7 26	341
8	S	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 54	8 13	3 50	2 28	3 29			12			11 13	11 43	7 58	8 29	342
9	M	[Conception of Virgin Mary]	7 56	7 35	3 50	3 0	4 44			13			—	0 10	8 59	9 26	343
10	Tu	Royal Academy established, 1768	7 57	7 8	3 49	3 40	6 1			14			0 34	0 57	9 50	10 13	344
11	W	Grouse-shooting ends	7 58	6 40	3 49	4 31	7 16			15			1 22	1 44	10 38	11 0	345
12	Th	Cibber died, 1757	7 59	6 12	3 49	5 30	8 24			16			2 8	2 32	11 24	11 48	346
13	F	Lucy, V. and M.	8 0	5 44	3 49	6 38	9 24			17			2 54	3 18	—	0 10	347
14	S	Prince Consort died, 1861	8 1	5 16	3 49	7 52	10 14			18			3 42	4 7	0 34	0 58	348
15	S	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8 2	4 47	3 49	9 8	10 55			19			4 31	4 55	1 23	1 47	349
16	M	Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends	8 3	4 18	3 49	10 24	11 28			20			5 22	5 48	2 11	2 38	350
17	Tu	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends	8 4	3 49	3 49	11 38	11 56			21			6 13	6 40	3 4	3 29	351
18	W	Ember Week	8 5	3 19	3 50	Morn.	Aftern.			22			7 7	7 37	3 56	4 23	352
19	Th	Length of twilight 2h. 7m.	8 5	2 49	3 50	0 49	0 50			23			8 8	8 43	4 53	5 24	353
20	F	Napoleon III. elected President, 1848	8 6	2 19	3 50	1 58	1 15			24			9 18	9 53	5 59	6 34	354
21	S	St. Thomas	8 6	1 50	3 51	3 7	1 41			25			10 29	11 4	7 9	7 45	355
22	S	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8 6	1 19	3 51	4 13	2 10			26			11 34	—	8 20	8 50	356
23	M	Prince Consort buried, 1891	8 7	0 49	3 51	5 16	2 42			27			0 4	0 31	9 20	9 47	357
24	Tu	W. M. Thackeray died, 1863	8 7	0 19	3 52	6 16	3 18			28			0 52	1 14	10 8	10 30	358
25	W	Hugh Miller died, 1856	8 8	0 19	3 52	6 16	3 18			29			1 38	1 57	10 54	11 13	359
26	Th	CHRISTMAS DAY	8 8	Aftern.	3 53	7 12	4 1			30			2 16	2 35	11 32	11 51	360
27	F	St. Stephen	8 8	0 41	3 53	8 1	4 49			1			2 53	3 10	—	0 9	361
28	S	St. John, Apostle	8 9	1 11	3 54	8 45	5 42			2			3 28	3 44	0 26	0 44	362
29	S	Innocents' Day	8 9	1 40	3 55	9 23	6 39			3			4 1	4 18	1 0	1 17	363
30	M	1ST SUN. AFTER XMAS.	8 9	2 10	3 56	9 55	7 39			4			4 33	4 50	1 34	1 49	364
31	Tu	Length of night 16h. 12m	8 9	2 39	3 57	10 24	8 42			5			5 7	5 26	2 6	2 23	365
31	Th	Silvester	8 9	3 8	3 58	10 49	9 45			6							





"OUTDOOR RELIEF." BY G. B. GODDARD.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



## CHILDREN AND FLOWERS.—No. 3.

## WHITE AND YELLOW WATER-LILIES.

## "EXALTATION AND DETRACTION."

IN quiet pools and placid streams, all over the country, we find water-lilies, white and yellow, reposing on the surface of the water, and giving an extra charm to the calm lake and slowly-running river. The white water-lily—the pure water nymph, the queen of flowers, and the pride of the waters—may be found all over Britain, from north to south. Words fail to give any adequate idea of its unsullied and queenly beauty. Added to a perfect form, it is in colour white as snow, the outer petals suffused with the palest blush of rose, and it has a heart of solid gold. Among the family of water-nymphs, this is the white water-nymph—*Nymphaea alba*—the "sculpture-like and stately river queen."

Equally frequent and generally in company with the white water-nymph, we find its yellow Naiad sister, *Nuphar lutea*, whose fragrant flowers float upon the waters like lumps of gold. It is at these times (like sisters blonde and brunette) we see these royal plants to their greatest advantage—whiter than ivory and purer than gold.

Water-lilies of the family of mankind and the family of Flora are found in every part of the world; but it is in other countries we must search for the more iridescent and important water-nymphs of Flora. In America for the unapproachable *Victoria regia*; in Egypt for the "rose of the Nile" and the blue water-lily, *Nymphaea lotus* and *Nymphaea cerulea*; and in Indian waters for the lotus of the Hindoo—*Nelumbium speciosum*—sacred to Isis. These water-naiads have ever symbolised fertility and plenty, and the latter at least (though a poor mortal nymph) was believed to yield one essential ingredient to the "Elixir of Life." But the queen of queens and the goddess amongst water-plants is the *Victoria regia* of South America, where indeed this nymph (who both in size, beauty, and fragrance excels every other water-lily) reigns supreme over all aquatic flowers. It is not necessary to dilate here on the gigantic and fragrant flower-head, white and unsullied as purity itself, and the immense reticulated, buoyant leaves, exceeding in diameter the height of a man. Yet, like all other earthly and unsubstantial things, this colossal and magnificent water-queen, this goddess of plants, lives but a single year, and has a life thread as frail and slender as the smallest and most despised weed by the dusty roadside. To find the fairest of all the lilies of the family of man it is not necessary to leave the shores of "merrie England," as we all know.

Written description fails to give any idea of the more than perfect beauty of all flowers. The best painted flower when placed beside the original looks little better than a clod of earth, for no base colours can imitate the iridescent hues of plants. And if this be true of flowers, how much more so is it of childhood and youth? Can any words describe or any brush paint the happy, beaming eyes of innocent children? In flowers there is something unapproachable to all art in their finished form and prismatic colouring; and in pictures of children, however perfect, there is constantly absent the nameless and spiritual grace ever present in the originals. It is beyond the power of the artist to imitate the divine light of the eye, to give the music of the youthful voice, or the graceful play of the limbs, "gay without toil and lovely without art."

Beauty and happiness are often little appreciated till lost. If we can imagine the world without its little children and with no flowers, what a desolate and cheerless waste it would be! Flowers are so universally loved by all, and made use of on so many festal and joyous occasions, that it is difficult to imagine the blank that would ensue even on a partial failure of the supply of flowers; but what the absence of the tender little ones would be, let the distracted mother say who in deep and lasting sorrow ever bewails the loss of her pure and unspotted innocent.

The praises of the white water-lily as a symbol of purity and beauty have been sung by poets of every country, but the golden *Nuphar* has not been without her detractors. For instance, an English authoress and botanist, writing of this queenly flower, says—"It is a coarse, vulgar-looking plant, with large, bright, yellow flowers, which smell like brandy" (!) Could anything be more unjust? The flowers are fragrant in the extreme; and, when the golden petals have fallen away, the seed-vessel presents a form not dissimilar to an ancient flask, hence the common name of "brandy-bottle flower"—the white water-lily being for the same reason called "water-can." Could anything more malignant be written in a description of either of the two sweet water-nymphs by the lakeside (seen in our Picture) than a reference to spirituous liquors? It is only in the broadest burlesque we can imagine any connection whatever between nymphs and brandy. But authors and authoresses alike, ancient and modern, have all made common cause against this fair nymph. We are told in one place (oh, shame!) she is "good for killing cockroaches;" and the only other good that has been written of both sisters is, they "have a drying force, without biting;" and that they are "good against pilling away the hair of the head," or—as we should read it now, "good against peeling off the hair of the head." In pictures of water-nymphs and mermaids the hand-glass and comb are always introduced, so we can only imagine this has some hidden and occult reference to the "pilling away;" and the fact of both nymphs being powerful "without biting," must needs be in the highest degree satisfactory to the sub-aquatic lover.

The water-lilies of our picture, being specially fresh-water nymphs, must not be confounded with the marine goddesses, associates of Neptune and the Tritons, who live in the wonderful coral palaces in the unfathomable depths of the ocean, and who may even now be disporting themselves on the magic, nerve-like thread that has made the two hemispheres coalesce; nor even with the weird "water-maidens" whose residence is in the caverns of pearl and crystal in the lowest parts of the deep and treacherous inland lakes, whose nocturnal singing and revelling have been heard and seen by so few, but celebrated in prose and verse by so many.

Where the beautiful water-nymphs are collected, there we always find the cruel dragon-fly, the *Demoiselle*, the syren of the river-side; beautiful beyond description in aspect and colour, yet in disposition murderous and savage. These creatures pass swiftly through the air on errands of destruction, or are seen lightly balanced on flower or leaf whilst engaged mercilessly torturing one of their own, or some other species. In addition to the dragon-flies of the air, named *Demoiselle*, there are other dragon-flies of the earth of the family of mankind, some members of which also frequently named *Demoiselle*, are equally cruel, fatal, and ruinous, and, like the dragon-flies of the air, prey on their own kindred, and place the mark of sin and blood on the fairest objects of nature. Both evil-doers are crafty, wary, and difficult to take, and, when caught (as entomologists well know), their fleeting, transient, and deceptive beauty at once fades and withers away. The gay trappings of green and blue outtravelling in colour the emerald and the amethyst when the creatures are sailing through the air, soon become wholly colourless, mishapen, and unsightly when the short life of the *Demoiselle* has passed away. How many cruel dragons are there in the streets of London and other cities—dragons whose life's sole aim it is to waylay and subvert the pure and innocent? Could St. George, the patron saint, be revived, other more terrible dragons than that of Cappadocia could be given him to slay.

Water-lilies are no sooner removed from their native element than they fade and die, the petals of ivory and gold wither and waste, the fragrant and beautiful object of one hour excites only aversion the next; so transitory and fleeting are all the really beautiful things of nature, so short is their hour of life, so soon they perish and are forgotten! How thoroughly beyond human power it is to revive the beauty and fragrance of the humblest inanimate flower! what, indeed, would the childless parent give to revive once more the dead eyes of the little one, or cause the tongue, silent in death, once again to speak? The water-lilies in one picture differ materially from the plants in the other; the water-lilies of the human family are at least immortal, whilst all the family of Naiads and Nereids and Nymphs, goddesses though they be, and though said to live for many thousand years, are confessedly mortal. The sleep, however, that simulates death is given to both. When the sun has dispelled the mists of night and the families of plants and families of men awake, then the royal water-lilies throw back their fragrant petals and turn to the sun, so the water-maidens in our picture throw back their masses of brown and golden hair to lave with the goddesses of the stream.

We believe the hypothesis of Darwin has not included an attempt to give man any aquatic attributes, or even to show him to be, now or at any recent time, aquatic in nature, or even amphibious in tendency; and, though we have ere this heard of "water-babies," we cannot imagine our brave lilies inhabiting water, though we have witnessed the matutinal bath on the coast and the hebdomadal immersion at home in the nursery bath, or in the large vessel made with staves and iron hoops.

Few flowers are less easy to secure than water-lilies. They are generally quite beyond the reach of the hand of the despoiler, and it is only the most enthusiastic botanist that is willing to wet his feet to secure the beautiful flowers. Many a despairing lover, wandering in the autumn by the seashore, could tell a sad tale of the obstacles and impediments in the way of securing a like requital of his love for some Nereid of the shore, difficulties far more embarrassing to him than even the deep and flowing water.

What sad tales of deaths by drowning and of courageous rescues could some of our water-nymphs disclose—of brave youth swallowed up by the deep and treacherous stream, and of the broken-hearted one flying from the cold and cruel world to the colder arms of death abiding in the depths of the water!

For beauty, and purity, and gladness, the lily, the rivulet, and the river have been held as symbols from all time.

—We are but children to these and to thee,  
Thou bountiful daughter of mountain and sea;  
And down by the woodlands so dreary and deep,  
And down by the valleys all dotted with sheep,  
And over the shallows, and ever the sand,  
It sings like a joy in the heart of the land.  
O maiden! O maiden!  
Thy beauty arrayed in,  
It comes through the long summer sunshine like thee;  
With happiness singing,  
Its merriment ringing,  
Its radiance flinging,  
Profusely and free.  
It kisses, caresses, and blesses the dearest,  
Gladdens, O maiden, the next to the nearest,  
Covers with graces  
The gloomiest places;  
The light of the woodland, the loved of the lee,  
O maiden, it cometh in beauty like thee.

W. G. S.



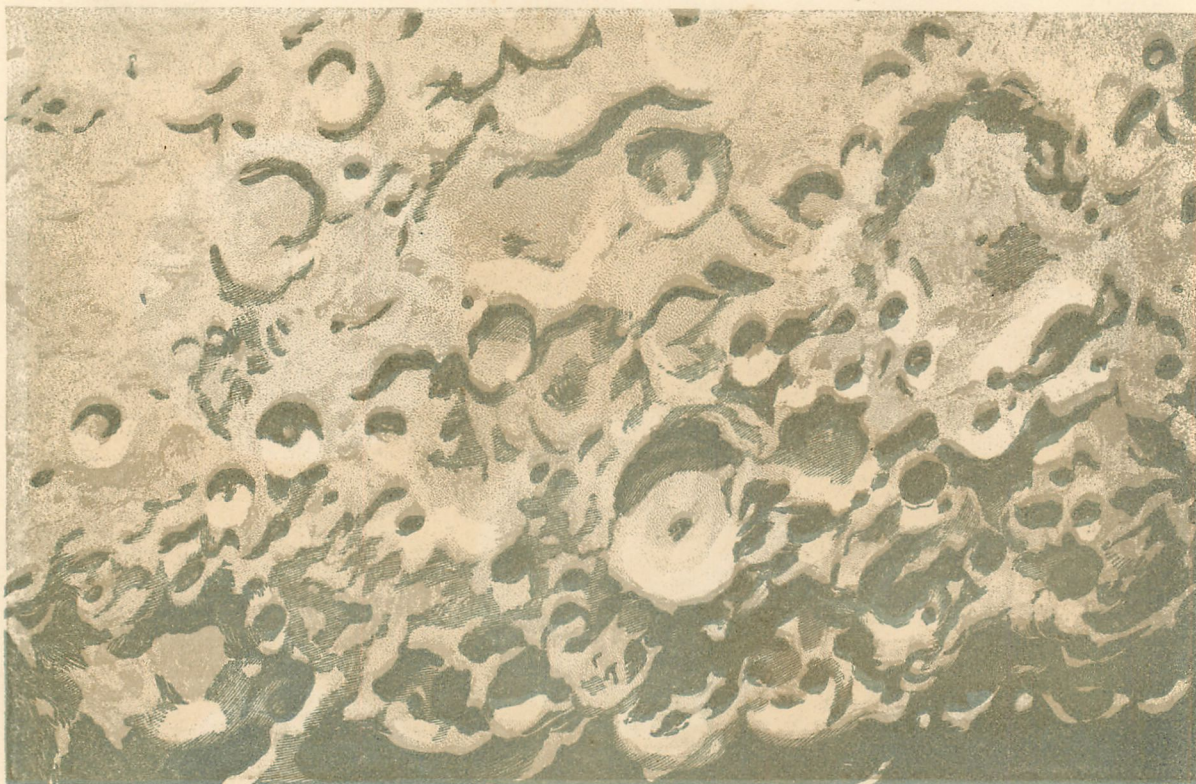




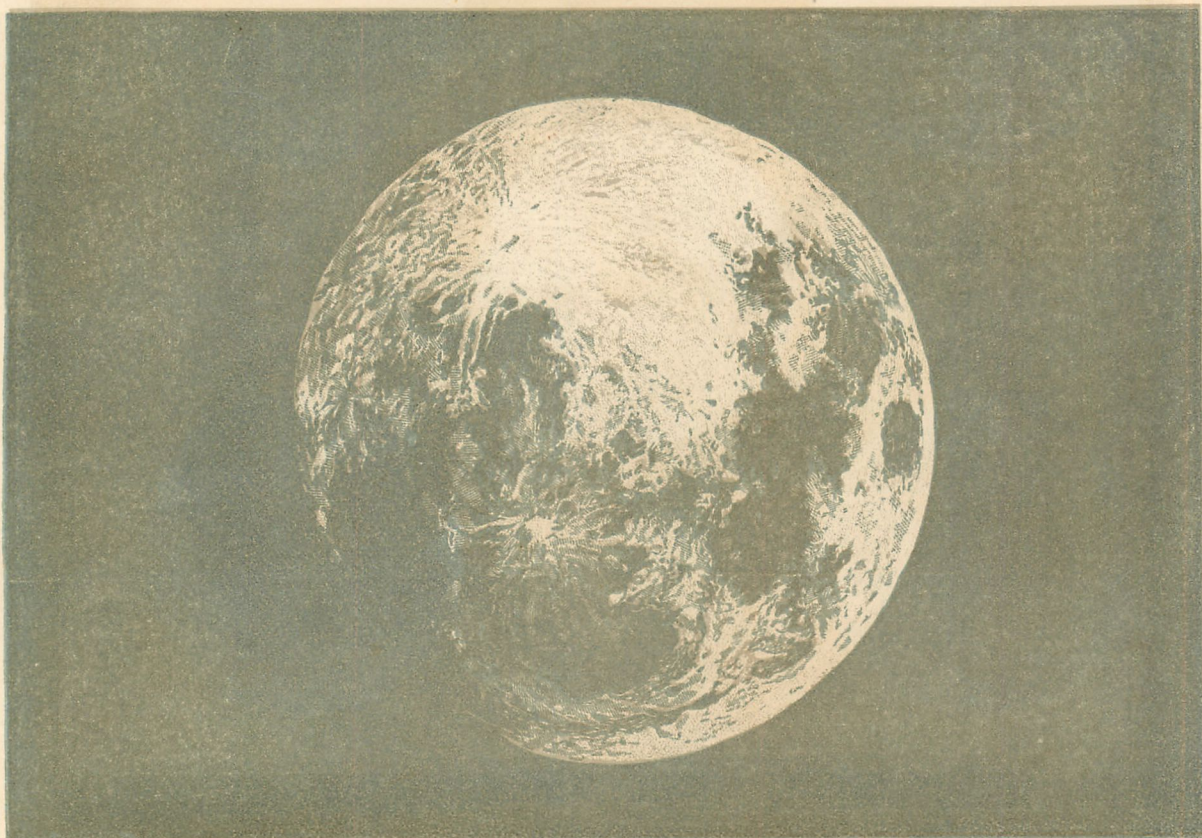


WATER LILIES.





COPY OF A PORTION OF A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MOON, 35 INCHES IN DIAMETER.—SEE PAGE 53.



COPY OF A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MOON.—SEE PAGE 53.



